Evangelical Christendom,

AND

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

THE twenty-seventh year of publication of EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM commences with the issue of the number now before the reader. More than a quarter of a century has passed since the projectors of this Journal realized their cherished purpose of at once embodying in a periodical form the true idea of Christian Union, and of securing an instrumentality by which that union might be promoted. Of the way in which their design has been carried out during that extended period, it is not for us to speak; but we can answer for our aims and efforts, and for the original idea of the projectors having been maintained in these pages throughout the period we have named, in intention at least, with scrupulous fidelity.

It was in complete unison with our original design, when, last year, there was secured between the Evangelical Alliance and this periodical a more intimate connection than any which existed even in the earliest days of either. And in the same way, it is without swerving one hair's-breadth from the primary object of EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM, that henceforth we incorporate in these pages the well-known periodical, CHRISTIAN WORK; OR, THE NEWS OF THE CHURCHES. We shall thus be enabled the more fully to carry out our original design. Indeed, the readers of both Journals will be gainers by the amalgamation. Efficiency is necessarily promoted by this union of interests where there has long been identity of aim. To mark the combination thus effected, this Journal will be henceforth entitled

EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

CHRISTIAN WORK; OR, THE NEWS OF THE CHURCHES:

ALSO, A

MONTHLY RECORD OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

NOTICE BY THE LATE EDITOR OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

CHRISTIAN WORK; OR, THE NEWS OF THE CHURCHES, after an existence, in its old and new form, of nearly twenty years, has been handed over to the Proprietors of EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM, to be amalgamated with, and made auxiliary to, that Publication. It had long been felt that such amalgamation was desirable. Though these Journals had a

very distinct aim at first, they have come, more and more, to occupy almost the same field. United, they will, it is believed, be in a position to supply a larger amount of fresh and interesting intelligence than either has done hitherto; and it is strongly recommended that the readers of CHRISTIAN WORK continue that encouragement and support, for which our cordial thanks are now returned.

G. CARLYLE,
Late Editor of CHRISTIAN WORK.

THE MONTH.

THE state of France continues to be a source of painful concern to all her neighbours. In the face of the increasing difficulties that arise from the interest on the loans for the war indemnity, which is altogether unprovided for, the National Assembly will occupy itself with the question, What shall be the future government of the country? The dictatorship of M. Thiers no longer satisfies the majority, who are all, more or less, in favour of monarchy, because it is believed that he has thrown himself into the arms of the Democrats, and is labouring to establish a Republic. Against this, the Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Imperialists—the men who can agree upon nothing else—are cordially united; and they wish to have constitutional securities from him that he will only act in accordance with their wishes. To obtain this, they insist on the Ministers he chooses being responsible to them; so that any functionary incurring their displeasure would be compelled to resign. As this would make the policy of the President entirely dependent on the approbation of the majority of the Chamber, it is not to be wondered at that he should resist this demand. A committee of thirty deputies, appointed to endeavour to find out some course on which both parties can agree, has been sitting for some time past, and at the hour we write they have not concluded their deliberations. But the general belief is, their report will leave the President and the majority of the Chamber as far estranged as ever. In the meantime it is not to be supposed that the minority, or the Republican members, are mere idle spectators of these disputes. They have already made an effort to procure a dissolution of the present Chamber—a proposal which was energetically resisted and defeated by a large majority. But the present Chamber cannot last for ever; it was elected, at a period of great excitement, to give its sanction to the terms of peace then agreed on with the Germans; and it is generally believed that, in the present temper of the people, a new election would give very different results. And in the midst of all these disputes between what may be called the Constitutional parties of France, there is ever present to the minds of both the terror of the Commune once more rising and renewing the anarchy and bloodshed that so recently afflicted Paris. All parties, in fact, even in the midst of their own disputes, have an uneasy consciousness that they are struggling on the edge of a volcano, which may, at any moment, engulf both them and their adversaries. In the midst of such terrible political convulsions, it may well be supposed that religious questions remain, in a great measure, in abeyance.

Italy is not, like France, a prey to political agitation. On the contrary, she enjoys a period of unusual tranquillity. She is on the most friendly terms with all her neighbours, including even France; and though there is, as there always has been, a democratic party in the country, which, if it had its way, would make short

work of Constitutional and Parliamentary government, yet that party is not more active now than it has always been. Under these circumstances, it is not pleasant to hear that the principles of religious liberty are not so respected as they might be. It appears that some schools, opened by an American gentleman in the city of Rome, were visited by the police the other day, and were peremptorily ordered to be closed. Such a proceeding was, of course, immediately inquired into; and undoubtedly the police had some excuse to make for themselves. According to the municipal regulations, it is necessary, both in Rome and elsewhere, that certain forms shall be gone through and certain consent obtained before a school can be opened. The benevolent American, fresh from the freedom of his own land, took no account of these formalities, but proceeded at once to open the schools and to receive children; hence the police visit, and the decree for the closing of those institutions. It was explained to the founder that if he would only comply with the requisite formalities, no objection would be made to his opening as many schools as he chose, and doubtless this suggestion will be complied with; but it is not pleasant to find that the municipal authorities are so ready to visit with their displeasure every petty infraction of their rules in every case in which Protestant institutions are concerned.

There is a pause for the present in the war carried on between Prince Bismarck and the Jesuits in Germany; or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that, having pronounced his decree of banishment against the Jesuit Order, and taken care that it was carried out in Prussia, the Prince has not had occasion to interfere further. Yet it is evident that he does not himself consider the war at an end, and that he is preparing measures for prosecuting it with undiminished vigour. The quarrel between the Government and the Prussian House of Peers was regarded by him more in a religious than in a political point of view. It was true that, nominally, the controversy only regarded the best mode of administering the judicial and financial affairs in the country districts; but Prince Bismarck saw in the opposition of the peers a resistance to the ulterior projects which he meditated for the subjugation of the Ultramontane party in the Romish Church; and it is rumoured that he was disappointed that the Emperor-King did not, to carry out these purposes, remodel the whole constitution of the Prussian Peerage. In consequence, he has resigned the Prussian Premiership, retaining, however, the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the far higher post of Chancellor of the German Empire. These changes serve only to concentrate his power, not to lessen it; and we may be sure that a man of his indomitable will cannot abandon any scheme on which he has set his heart. If the Ultramontane party in Germany be found prejudicial to the interests of the Empire, the Prince is not the man to shrink from the task of encountering their machinations, and of setting the power of the State above the Church.

The twentieth of last month was a remarkable day in the Church of England. It had been agreed upon by the friends of missionary operations in the Church, whether connected with the Church Missionary Society or with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to devote that day to general prayer and supplication to Almighty God for the success of missionary operations throughout the world. The Bishops, on being appealed to, readily fell in with the proposal, sanctioned a short service for the occasion, and recommended the observance of the day throughout their various dioceses. The consequence was that, for once, the differences that divide the Church into parties were forgotten. Evangelical, Ritualist, and Rationalist were alike forward in the movement, and every church and chapel in connection with

the Establishment was open for the purpose, with scarcely an exception, at one time or another in the course of the day. In many of the churches in London a service was held as early as nine o'clock in the morning; and it was pleasing to observe how readily these were attended by business men in their respective parishes. Many of these early services were followed by the administration of the Holy Communion, and a large proportion of those who attended remained to participate in the sacred feast. The great cathedrals of the land were, of course, made use of on the occasion. The Bishop of London himself presided at the early service at St. Paul's. Westminster Abbey, and Canterbury, York, and the other cathedrals were thrown open; but the great feature of the day was the multitude of people that met in their own parish churches. It was the Church of England's answer to the sceptical speculations that are now afloat as to the inutility of prayer—an answer all the more effective, that it was quiet and practical; not in mere argument, but in the earnest and hearty adoption of that which sceptics deride as useless. For our part, we cannot doubt that the various missions will feel the effects of the day of prayer in more abundant success, and that, thus proved, the Lord will, in accordance with His own Word, "open the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing, till there be not room to contain it."

The schism into which parties in the Church of England are fast drifting was never more strongly exemplified than in the controversy which arose last month over the appointment of Dean Stanley as one of the select preachers for the University of Oxford. There are six of these preachers, who are nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the two divinity professors, and the two proctors. Not that these are all required to be unanimous; a majority is sufficient to nominate a preacher, provided that majority includes the Vice-Chancellor. Without his consent, no preacher can be nominated. And this nomination is not final; the names must afterwards be brought before a Convocation of the University before they are finally approved. This, however, had come to be a mere matter of form; there has hardly been an instance of a preacher nominated by the five dignitaries being set aside by a subsequent Convocation. It came, therefore, almost with the effect of a thunderbolt when the Rev. Mr. Burgon, a well-known clergyman of the High Church school, announced that he and his friends meant to oppose the appointment of Dean Stanley in Convocation. The Vice-Chancellor was so unprepared for such an announcement, that when he received it he took it for an intended vote of censure on himself for concurring in the Dean's nomination. A lengthened theological controversy was the result, in which the principal part was taken by Dr. Goulburn, the Dean of Norwich, who brought against Dean Stanley the charge that he had no definite belief on any of the doctrines of the Church of England, and that Christianity itself was in his hands reduced to a mere pulpy mass of sentimental moralities. In the end, the Dean was elected to the post. Mr. Burgon had appealed to the country clergy to attend Convocation and reject the Dean. The appeal, doubtless, had some effect upon them; but it acted in a contrary sense upon the lay members of the University, who went down from London in larger numbers, and by their votes upheld the nomination, so that, in spite of all the opposition made to him, the Dean remains one of the select preachers for the University. The controversy has left, however, much irritation and bitterness behind it; and among other consequences Dr. Goulburn has resigned the post of preacher which he held in the University, as he refuses to be mixed up in any way with a man of such lax belief as Dr. Stanley.

A deputation of parochial administrators from various towns in England waited upon Mr. Stansfeld, the President of the Board of Local Government, a few days ago, and revealed a state of things in many parishes for which we believe the greater part of the people of England were not prepared. It is well known that a large proportion of the inmates of our workhouses are Irish, and that the pauper children there are the offspring of Roman Catholic parents. For the education of these children the Poor-law Guardians are made responsible, and it is expected of them that they shall train them in the religion of their parents. The Guardians have not, as a whole, failed in their duty in this respect; but of course it is impossible to satisfy the Roman Catholic priests; and they have obtained the passing of several Acts of Parliament by which, on the order of the President of the Government Board, the pauper children shall be given up to them to maintain and educate, their expenses to be defrayed out of the rates. Here, of course, is a *quasi*-endowment ready provided for Roman Catholic priests in several large towns. But it was not of that the deputation complained so much as the extra expense to which they were thus put in first having to provide for these children in their own schools, and then having to pay a largely increased sum to the priests. Thus it was stated that in one parish, where the ordinary cost of a child's maintenance was two shillings, they were obliged to pay seven shillings to the Roman Catholic clergy. Add to this, that there is no security taken as to the kind of education the children receive; and it has been said—though this was not stated at the meeting—that in many parts of London the teachers of the children are foreign monks and nuns, who have been driven from abroad by their own Governments to this country. Mr. Stansfeld, in his reply, showed that he was fully alive to the hardship of the case. He did not think the Legislature would reverse its action in the matter; but he could say for himself, that he had never yet made an order for the removal of a child to the care of the priests, and he never would do so, without first considering the case in all its bearings. This is so far satisfactory. But what are the secular educationists about, who refuse to allow denominational education under a school-rate, while here it is growing rampant under the poor-rate?

Many efforts have been made to put down or to regulate Sunday-trading by force of statute, but in every case without success. We are glad to observe that the friends of Sunday rest on the south side of London have at last seen the futility of legislative effort in such a case, and are now employing the moral remedies of argument and persuasion. Such a course will, no doubt, be slower in its operation than an Act of Parliament would be, but it has this inestimable advantage, that whatever ground is won, is won permanently. The Archbishop of Canterbury has given in his adhesion to the movement against Sunday desecration, much of which takes place in the neighbourhood of his own palace; and it is understood that he will personally visit the scene of Sunday traffic, and gravely and affectionately remonstrate with the offenders. We heartily wish the movement every success.

FOUR DEANS ON AFFAIRS ECCLESIASTICAL.

From whatever standpoint viewed, the present phenomena of parties and proceedings in connection with the Established Church cannot but possess peculiar interest for all thinking men, especially for those who love Christianity and reverence truth. For these last, indeed, the interest is often painful and humbling, and in a high degree perplexing. If they could regard the Established Church of England as a merely political machine, performing the functions of a sort of moral police; or as a literary and benevolent institution, composed of men of all creeds agreeing to differ, and, though differing in essentials, yet combining to promote some charitable object, such as the education and welfare of the poor, the painful sentiment might be eliminated. But, considered as a Church of Christ, with somewhat stringent dogmatic tests, or considered as a brotherhood of Christ's disciples, whose badges are union and love, or considered according to the Article defining a church as "a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached," perplexity rises to wonder, when such facts emerge as we are called upon to observe; and astonishment increases at the way in which men of undoubted piety, honour, and intelligence can so diversely describe the same facts, and reason upon them to such diametrically opposing conclusions.

In consequence of "the Bennett Judgment," the Reverend Capel Molyneux, as is well known, seceded from the Establishment. His parting address to his beloved congregation, whose pastor he had been for fifteen out of the forty-five years of his laborious, successful, and honoured ministry, is a solemn, tender, and faithful effusion. The conviction of conscience must evidently have been deep and powerful which compelled him to the agonizing rupture. And whatever may be said or thought by prudent, worldly-wise men, the renunciation of influential position and of emoluments exceeding a thousand pounds a-year for conscience' sake, is not so frequent a phenomenon in these days as not to deserve attention and command respect for the motives impelling to the sacrifice. Beyond the approbation of his own conscience, however, Mr. Molyneux appears to receive very little compensation or consolation in his trials. Martyrdom in these our days, to use the phraseology characteristic of the time, is at a heavy discount. Secular writers, of course, pronounce the act of pecuniary and social sacrifice to be romantic and imprudent. Evangelical Church writers of epistles plainly tell him that, if his reasons be valid for secession now, he ought to have seceded long ago, or perhaps never ought to have preached in a pulpit of the Established Church. In the Book of Common Prayer there is neither more nor less of Popish superstition now than there was when Mr. Molyneux accepted ordination, or than there was when some two thousand conscientious men refused to conform, and so to be made "knaves," in the genial language of Churchmen, in 1662. Perhaps Mr. Molyneux would have done well if he had avoided the example of that judge who is said to have given excellent judgments, but based them upon unsound reasonings. Certainly, in alleging, as one reason, the existence of Popery in the Prayer-book, he has laid himself open to the retort uncourteous which he has encountered. Nevertheless, although Nonconformists necessarily must agree to a certain extent with that view, they will be more candid, not to say more charitable, than to impute to him or to other Evangelical clergymen either dishonourable conformity in past days, or culpable infirmity of judgment, in having so long borne with that ambiguity which, in the light of accumulated judicial decisions, they can now no longer bear. The Judgment in the Bennett case may or may not have "legalized," as Mr. Molyneux thinks, that doctrine which all men declare to be essential Popery; but the palpable fact remains, that Mr. Bennett continues a legally autho-

rized and beneficed clergyman, holding, teaching, and preaching essential, if disguised, Popery and idolatry. And men of very tender consciences, jealous for the honour of their Saviour and his Church, may surely be excused, not to say applauded, if, in the light of this fact, they now recognize clearly a condition of their communion which only obscurely, if at all, they had previously surmised; and if on such recognition they are not content with polemical protests against their peccant brother clergy, but manifest their determination to avoid even the appearance of complicity with evil, by renouncing emolument and position at the cost of breaking very tender ties, and encountering no little obloquy mingled with some contempt.

This has Mr. Molyneux (wisely or unwisely) done; and a few more clergymen have adopted the same proceeding; while some others seem waiting to see if all prospect of Church reform must be abandoned before they follow the example.

Now, that Mr. Molyneux should have been pronounced hasty or rash, or deficient in judgment or in patience, need not be wondered at; but that such an act should be called "cowardly," as it has been by many, and by the good Dean of Gloucester amongst others, seems a curious application of language. Impartial thinkers, we apprehend, will find it difficult to appreciate the "courage" required to continue pocketing hundreds or thousands of pounds per annum, with the approbation of friends, and the applause of a man's own particular party. To denounce Mr. Bennett, or even to insinuate something disparaging to members of the Judicial Committee, does not seem to demand a very high degree of valour. But, as Mr. Molyneux himself has keenly said, some have "even the courage to talk of cowardice" with reference to a step which it has evidently demanded no small amount of nerve, decision, and self-denying resolution indeed to take. To renounce large emoluments, to abdicate a high and influential position, to break with the party of a lifetime's union, to rupture the tender ties which bind a minister to an attached congregation, and to secede from the Church of a man's youth and manhood and old age, impelled by conscientious conviction alone, and with the certainty of meeting but little applause or sympathy,—by what "hocus-pocus" of language can this be stigmatised as "cowardice?"

But it seems there is secession—and secession. The appointment of Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, to a select preachership in Oxford, has led to the secession of Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, from the list of such preachers. The Dean of Norwich evidently considers the Dean of Westminster as at least "perilously near" being a teacher of infidelity; and he accordingly refuses to be associated with his brother Dean in the Oxford pulpit. The secular journals, of course, do not fail to hit the double or triple blot here. First, they say that it is a curious thing to withdraw sound counteracting doctrine from the University pulpit, and to abandon the *alumni* to the perilous teaching of the Dean of Westminster. Secondly, they say that if the Dean of Westminster contaminate the Oxford pulpit, he must contaminate the Established Church; and that therefore, if the Dean of Norwich be justified on such grounds in seceding from the one post which yields no emolument, but only honour and toil, he ought, *à fortiori*, to renounce his lucrative deanery! And thirdly, they urge with considerable force, that the Dean of Westminster occupies his deanery by the same favour of the Crown, by the same law of the land, and by the same controlling Church standards of doctrine as the Dean of Norwich holds *his*; so that even if Dean Stanley be a heretic, the allegation can only redound to the dishonour of the Church, which connives at his emoluments and dignity; while at the same time it is certain that he never has been, and most probably never will be, impeached for heresy in any court ecclesiastical.

It is not, of course, our province in this article to vindicate or condemn

either the Dean of Westminster's doctrines or the action of the Dean of Norwich. Our interest rather converges just now upon the question of the extent or limitation of comprehension, proper or lawful, in an Established National Church. This is the substantial thing which crops up in all these contentions. Mr. Molyneux was a member of the Church Association which prosecuted Mr. Bennett at a heavy pecuniary cost. The prosecution failed. The Judicial Committee failed to find anything in the words of Mr. Bennett "*to which the Articles and Formularies are contradictory or repugnant.*" Mr. Molyneux considers, therefore, that by Mr. Bennett's legal acquittal, the doctrines plainly asserted in his words have been "legalized," and that those doctrines being palpably superstitious and idolatrous, the Church, consequently, is compromised. He therefore secedes—first from the Church Association, and then from the Established Church itself.

Very little or no difference of opinion seems to be entertained as to the real character of Mr. Bennett's doctrines. But strange, indeed, are the diversities of opinion as to the character of the judgment of the Privy Council's Court. The Dean of Carlisle "rebukes Mr. Molyneux to the face," and denies even that Mr. Bennett was "acquitted." The Bishop of St. David's, on the contrary, rejoices that Mr. Bennett *was* acquitted, and was thereby denied the honour of mock martyrdom. The Dean of Gloucester, who declares that secession savours of "imbecility and cowardice," murmurs ominously, nevertheless, in tones of muffled thunder about the judgment; and, in a letter to Captain Palmer, Secretary of the Church Association, goes a long way to demonstrate the perilous condition of the Church, which he boldly traces to the unfaithfulness of some of the clergy, and even of many or most of the occupants of the Episcopal Bench. After painting the growth of Romanism, and these its main causes, in strong Rembrandt colours, the Dean of Gloucester says: "Here it must not be omitted that the latest decision shakes a confidence which nothing hitherto has moved. The truths, indeed, which we hold and proclaim on Sacramental Presence are affirmed with the distinctness of a Reformer's mind. But while sound reasoning, logic, and theology are leading incontrovertibly to one point, an opposite conclusion is tortuously and strangely reached. Sailing prosperously towards home, we suddenly are landed on the shores of our Antipodes. Amazed, we ask, Can it be that a British tribunal can swerve from the straight course? Is it possible that the power of Romish sophistry can blind unconsciously such single eyes? The very thought is terrible dismay. A novel principle, too, startles us. With seeming intent to shield extreme offence, it is ruled that magnitude of guilt, because amenable to utmost penalty, must be acquitted if the barest possibility of a doubt can by any skill suggest immunity. Let minor culprits tremble. Let the most daring rejoice in their safe position."

This deliverance of the good Dean of Gloucester does certainly sound like something "perilously near" an attack upon the tribunal which pronounced "the Bennett Judgment," and *acquitted* the delinquent. Evidently also the Dean of Gloucester supposes that thereby the condition of things ecclesiastical, so far from being improved, has been rendered considerably worse. Yet the Dean of Carlisle, denying that Mr. Bennett was acquitted, claims a victory and a glorious triumph for the Church—the greatest she has obtained for some three hundred years. We presume he must mean something like what the Bishop of St. David's states more clearly—that the culprit, if legally let off, was morally condemned. But the point of Mr. Molyneux seems to be that the language of Mr. Bennett being legally uncondemned, and declared by the last Court of Appeal "*not repugnant to the Articles and Formularies*," that language has achieved a legal status, whereby, as he thinks, the truth

has been compromised, and the Established Church and clergy involved in complicity with God-dishonouring errors. As to the verbal castigation administered to Mr. Bennett, while he is declared by law qualified to hold a benefice and thereby enabled to preach his false doctrines "in the congregation of faithful men of which the pure Word of God is preached," some outsiders have viewed that "moral" condemnation, so called, as rather an aggravation than a mitigation of the evil. To administer a moral blackening to an authorized teacher of religion, while about to dismiss him free to teach pernicious heresy, does not approve itself to our natural moral sentiments, and it rather surprises us to see so acute a reasoner as the Bishop of St. David's finding satisfaction in that process. The Church Association, of which both the Dean of Carlisle and the Dean of Gloucester are members and vice-presidents, has adopted the following declaration, which, while it laudably* refrains from impugning the judges, characterises truly the state of facts consequent upon the judgment :—

"Whereas since the Reformation the main condition of the Church of England's existence as the Established Church of this nation has been its essentially Protestant character : and its martyrs laid down their lives rather than accept the grievous errors of the Church of Rome, now substantially affirmed by Mr. Bennett :

"Now we, the undersigned, feeling constrained to contend earnestly for the Truth, and to avoid all complicity whatever with false teaching, do most solemnly declare our conviction, that the Church of England cannot effectually maintain the doctrines affirmatively asserted in the Judgment, while certain of her clergy use with impunity language which ordinary intelligence is unable to distinguish from the erroneous teaching of the Church of Rome.

"And we hereby further declare our conviction, that such teaching is contrary to the Word of God, and therefore dishonouring to our Master, the Lord Jesus Christ ; and that only by the exclusive maintenance of pure and scriptural doctrine, can the Church of England vindicate its character as a pillar and ground of the truth, and continue to deserve confidence as the National Church of this Protestant country."

Upon the very heels of this declaration, we have the Dean of Norwich seceding from the University pulpit, because the Dean of Westminster—who, it is alleged, "paves the way for the total rejection of revealed religion"—has been elected. Dr. Goulburn adopts this course as perhaps the best or only mode left him of making a practical protest in the premises. Many good men approve of his conscientiousness and his reasoning, others deem him inconsistent in not also relinquishing his deanery upon the same grounds. But if the Dean of Norwich has acted well and boldly, and would do better in also relinquishing his deanery, how is Mr. Molyneux to be justly accused of cowardice? He at least is consistent.

We understand that the Protest or Declaration of the Church Association has been numerously and influentially signed, but we cannot learn what practical measures, if any, are now contemplated by the Church Association. The general impression seems to be that prosecutions at law for *doctrine* ought never to have been inaugurated by party against party; are not now likely to be again attempted; nor, if attempted, likely to be successful. Secession from emoluments, dignities, and

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* This would seem to be doubtfully admitted even by some Evangelical writers, who maintain that, after all, the law of the Privy Council is not the law of the Church. Of course Ritualists like Mr. Bennett repudiate and decline *in toto* the jurisdiction of secular courts ; but consistent Evangelical Churchmen do not follow their example. On the contrary, in some instances, obsequiousness to law appears ostentatiously carried to a doubtfully edifying excess, as by the Evangelical Bishop and Evangelical Dean of Ripon, who lately, with evident reluctance, assumed copes, for the first time in their lives, in order duly to "celebrate" the Holy Communion in Ripon Cathedral. It certainly is possible to "draw the line" between obedience to a law which should establish superstitious and idolatrous *doctrine*, and one only imposing the outward garb held essential by Ritualists to the due performance of the Sacrifice of the Mass. But laic minds naturally think that this is going "perilously near" the verge.

positions of influence and usefulness, is stigmatised as cowardice, and, of course, very generally scouted. The idea or the hope of revising the standards, so as to make them more stringently exclusive of Romanism and Rationalism, appears to have become exceedingly nebulous. What, then, remains? The great Sir Robert Peel used to propose two or three alternative courses of action, and after exhausting the rest, he adopted and pursued one of them. So far, however, as we can observe, no definite determination has been yet arrived at by influential Church parties, unless it be the policy of quiescence. But to many observant outsiders the maintenance of perfect quiescence seems to insure the gradual triumph of the "Broad party," as well as its continuous broadening. In the late assault upon the Dean of Westminster the Evangelicals appear to have taken but little share; and their organ consoles its readers with the fact that the defeat, though in some sort to be deplored, was not a defeat of their party! No doubt, it might seem scarcely worth while to shut out a Dean, by a sort of factious vote, from a solitary pulpit, while he could legally occupy his own and mount any other in the land. The Evangelical party might, therefore, well abstain from a partial and incomplete effort which could only effect "moral" blackening, even if successful. Yet the reasoning of the Dean of Norwich has in it much that commends itself to the sentiments of religious men, if we could view it apart from its limited application. It runs very much on all fours with the reasoning of Mr. Molyneux. Christian ministers are undeniably bound not only to renounce all complicity with evil, but to abstain from even the appearance of compromising divine truth by associating voluntarily and systematically with those who teach its opposite. Assuming Dean Stanley to be a dangerous heretic, he surely ought not to be a Dean. Assuming that he must perforce continue a Dean, and may perhaps be one day a Bishop, what can those men do who entertain concerning him the opinions which they have expressed with a bold frankness "perilously near" a violation of the law of libel? No idea of prosecuting the Dean of Westminster for heresy in courts ecclesiastical seems to have been for one moment entertained. If so prosecuted, his doctrines, though now described as paving the way for the total rejection of revealed religion, would undoubtedly escape legal condemnation, and so render the position still more favourable than ever to the Broad party. It is not very easy to prognosticate anything concerning so anomalous an institution as is now the Established Church; but probably the Anti-State Church thinkers are somewhat over-sanguine in their anticipations as to these internecine quarrels hastening rapidly on the day of disestablishment. In the meantime, as Reformation in a godly direction seems not dreamed of—as legal prosecutions for erroneous doctrines have become a costly farce, and are therefore apparently abandoned for the future—as Romanizers and extreme Rationalists have respectively made good their foothold, and as neither the "Orthodox" nor the "Evangelical" element appears disposed to secede,—the spectacle presented to our view is one that outgoes all past experience, and precludes safe vaticination. Curious men may speculate as to how far internal disorganization can proceed without coming to dissolution. Sarcastic men may suggest that the Orthodox should go out at one door and the Evangelicals at another. Gallios or Sadducees, on the one hand, may exult at the realization of a national, non-dogmatic Pan Ecclesia; but good men cannot help sighing in secret at the dishonour done to truth, to love, and to Christ, and with tears exclaim, O GOD! HOW LONG?

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

December 10, 1872.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.

"Schools!" is increasingly the cry, and the municipality of Paris is putting forth praiseworthy effort. Within the year it has added room in the various schools for 20,000 new scholars, in 296 new classes. A central magazine has been formed for supplying maps, tables, and other school appurtenances. The new schools have improvements long desired, as to separate desks and smaller tables, so that the pupils are less crowded together. Gymnastic exercises are added to the lessons, and a much more careful adaptation of lessons to the necessities of the children of working parents, who cannot stay long in school, is made. The salary of teachers is considerably increased. Adult classes and schools for apprentices are encouraged. It is hoped that this example will be followed in other large cities.

A PROTESTANT EDUCATIONAL FESTIVAL.

An interesting meeting was that of the Protestant schoolmasters and mistresses in Paris, at a banquet given by anonymous friends of youth, on November 21. It was presided over by Pastor L. Vernes, and opened by the singing of the *Te Deum;* 126 were present. The Chairman stated that the first Protestant school in Paris was opened in 1814, with *fifteen* scholars; now we have 130 schools, each with an average of *fifty* children. M. Charles Robert charmed his hearers with a lovely dream of the future, and the happy influence of schools upon France in ages to come; and the elevated place then given to teachers, who, rising above sects and parties, will develop and spread the true national education. Pastor G. Monod spoke of the happy union of the teaching and pastoral corps. Pastor T. Monod spoke of mothers; society is what woman makes it. Pastor Robinson said, "Let us never separate instruction and education." Other speeches by M. Gauthey, Director of the Courbevoie Normal School; Pastors Paumier, Lepoids, etc. Toasts were given to the union of science and religion; to Republican France, etc. "France," said Pastor Appia, "has behind her a grand past; we hope that she has before her a grand future; but at present she is a field open to every influence." The Secretary of the Conference of Teachers, M. Braeunig-Dameron, adds to the account he gives of the meeting the following words: "It is indeed true; the most diverse doctrines solicit the public mind, and that is the very reason we should affirm ours. Let us lift high and firm the banner of the Gospel; let us confess our faith by our words and our acts; by our love and our devotedness let us gain souls to our Saviour. 'The Bible,' said one of our statesmen, 'has made Germany; the Bible has made England; well, the Bible will make a new France.' We are but a handful, it is true—a very small minority; but let us remember the mustard-seed, which becomes a great tree, and the leaven which leavens the whole mass. Besides, that is not the question. Our zeal must never be proportioned to the greater or lesser probability of success. It is for us to sow, plant, and water faithfully; and it is for God to give the increase."

A DYING TRIBUTE TO THE TRUTH.

A singular duty was laid upon the venerable Pastor G. Monod lately—that of presiding over the funeral ceremony of M. de Versigny, a Roman Catholic, who had directed it in his will. He was a representative in 1848, exiled in 1852, a member of the Provisional Council of State at the restoration of the Republic. Jules Favre and others attended, and various speeches were made. It was a remarkable opportunity, well employed, to bring the Gospel before men who seldom hear it.

WOMAN WORSHIP.

Lyons was brilliantly illuminated on the 8th of December, in honour of the Virgin, whose statue shone above the city. The Romanists celebrated with pomp throughout France the anniversary of the proclamation of her Immaculate Conception. A religious journal runs thus: "Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the most holy, most great, and most loved Virgin Mary, mother of God, and Queen of France. This is the mystery of Lourdes, the treasure of the sanctuary of Notre Dame des Victoires; this the virtue of the miraculous medal on which the Holy Virgin is represented, such as she appeared in 1825, in Paris, to a nun, crushing the serpent's head. . . . . The mystery of the Immaculate Conception is a mystery of triumph. May the celestial Queen of France shed the grace of it upon her poor and loved kingdom, in order to destroy the capital sin

of the country—viz., the Revolution—in all its forms!" Truly, when such are the teaching and hopes of the clergy, we may well call for schools and Bibles!

THE GOSPEL FOR FRANCE.

It is deeply interesting to hear the agreeing reports from different places, and see the confirmation of them by personal visitation, of those who pass through the land as messengers of the Gospel of Peace. "When one has seen the French people," writes M. de Rougemont, from Switzerland, "the fact is irresistible that it ranks higher than its journals. Humble minds are found in it. Another symptom adapted to encourage us is the great alienation from Romanism noticeable in this country, where so many extremes meet. We have often witnessed the complete devotion of the civil power to the Roman Catholic Church, but at the same time we have frequently felt the hatred to Rome manifested in so terrible a fashion in 1789, and kept up by money-grasping, by puerile ceremonies, by priestly tyranny, by the dogma of Papal Infallibility. A last encouraging symptom is the existence in country districts of moral, manly, energetic populations. To sum up our impressions," he concludes, "we think the moment well-chosen to propagate the truth in France. Notwithstanding the increase of bigotry, it is impossible to preach the Gospel during a few weeks without doing some good. By the side of the jesuitic current, and in a contrary direction, there flows the great liberal stream, which only requires to be guided and seconded. Close beside those who unwittingly do a work of darkness, consciences in great numbers aspire to the light, and have not always those who can point them to it. On the one hand, we must go very far back in history to find a France so well disposed for Protestantism, or rather for the Gospel, as the France of to-day, in the person of its best children. On the other, the smallest change in the government would put an end to this 'accepted time.' Any one of the parties which might get the power into its hands, were the moderate Republic to be overturned, must, to keep in office, lean upon the clergy; and then, woe to Protestantism! woe to the Gospel! Farewell, peaceful journeys for evangelization! Do not these two considerations cry aloud, Work while you can!"

This perilous state of France is known to all. Uncertainty, instability, a fearful looking forward to fearful times, of which we have had but a foretaste, is found in all serious thinkers; and to the Christian, the call is to awake out of sleep! Alas! how many yet sleep on!

THE REFORMED CHURCH, ETC.

The National Reformed Church is still rocked to and fro by divers doctrines. The extreme Rationalists are itinerating on one hand, the Orthodox are itinerating on the other; but neither schism nor union has taken place. The intended November meeting of the Synod has been postponed.

The Home Mission held its anniversary meeting recently in Nîmes, and the humble, simple reports from the various localities where it has been at work, speaks well for the spirit which animates it. It is an evangelical united action, without the name of Alliance, and comes to the aid of many anxious individuals desirous to work for their Saviour, furnishing them with means, and pointing out opportunities. It has been in active operation for a year, under the provisional committee in Nîmes. The meeting has determined to continue the committee, and Nîmes as its centre of operations.

GERMANY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

——, December 16, 1872.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YEAR.

As the last letter written in the old year is the first to open the new year for your readers, so in fact years succeed each other, the one leaving its legacy to the other. The whole is a decided progress of continual development; whether to the good or to the bad—that will be the question to be answered in each case. Those who know the development of the Church are aware that often there is progress in different directions in the same nation. In speaking with German Christians now, or receiving letters from them, one often obtains an impression of sadness. It cannot be denied that there are many things at present little calculated to rejoice the heart. Though there is much religious feeling in the people, yet it almost seems that, as a nation, we are more and more withdrawing ourselves from the influence of Christianity. Infidel Liberalism comes out more boldly every day; it is powerful in the political assemblies, and is there working out its plans with important consequences. The struggle with Rome has, unfortunately, caused our Government often to make common cause with the party in

question. Our rulers are too fully assured that the truly Protestant feeling of the country will see that all their blows are only directed against Rome. And it is very true that they only intend to strike in that direction; but those who support, and indeed applaud, the measures to which I refer, have further plans. They think it is a favourable time to get rid, as far as possible, of all religious influence in State matters. So they support the Government with all possible energy, and often receive thanks. Accordingly, several "Liberals" have received appointments in Church and school in Alsace-Lorraine. In Prussia also new regulations have just been issued for the management of primary schools. The weekly number of religious lessons are reduced from six to four. The fourth and fifth articles of Luther's Catechism, treating of the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, are no longer to be used at all in primary schools.

THE GOVERNMENT, THE ULTRAMONTANES, AND THE EVANGELICALS.

I have already adverted, in a former letter, to the very dangerous order of the Minister for Public Worship which forbids pupils of public schools being members of religious associations. As was expected, many directors of public schools at once requested their Protestant pupils, who were members of the Young Men's Christian Association, either to leave that society or the school. For the present, this order is limited to pupils; but if the Church of Rome continues with untiring energy to spread her in ence, equal measures of defence may follow. Now the Government President at Aix-la-Chapelle has pointed out to the officials under his superintendence, that it would not be proper for them to attend the public meetings of the Ultramontane party. This measure is, fortunately, only one-sided; but after all, the possibility of a general order, forbidding all officials, soldiers, etc., to join religious associations, or attend their meetings, does not seem such a very remote contingency at present, if there is no change of policy. The declaration of the different members of the Government leaves no doubt that the struggle against Ultramontanism is their great object at present. They will fight it out by all the means in their power. Twice the Roman Catholic party in the Prussian House of Deputies made an interpellation; once, about the affair in Braunsberg; the other, about the order excluding the religious sisterhoods from being teachers in public schools. The arguments that were used on both sides are sufficiently known; they have often been mentioned. Dr. Falk, however, declared very positively that the Government would use all the means that the laws of the country allowed to maintain the State independence of Rome.

As might be expected, the division was in both cases entirely—that is, with large majorities—in favour of the Government; only it must be stated that one Protestant, a truly Evangelical and active Christian, Mr. Strosser, gave expression to the sentiments expressed at the beginning of this letter, and which are shared by nearly all decided Evangelical men at present. He thought it would be dangerous to deny religious liberty to the Roman Catholics, and especially to take measures which were equally detrimental to the Protestant Churches. Even the new bill which was mentioned at the end of my last letter, respecting ecclesiastical penalties, could easily be interpreted so that it might prevent the Protestant Church from the exercise of that right which in fact every society must possess—that of excluding members who will not submit to its statutes. This is the only bill at present laid before the House relating to these matters. It is rumoured that the bill on civil marriage will soon follow. The cheering side of all this is, that it tends to increase the feeling of responsibility and the desire of activity on the part of Christians.

A BOOK BY HERR VON MUHLER.

Herr von Mühler, who was Minister for Public Worship for the last ten years, has just published a book, entitled "Grundlinien einer Philosophie der Staats-und Rechtslehere nach Evangelischen Principien." In this work he takes the Bible not as a book of abstract religious teaching, but as a book of life, casting light on nearly all the circumstances of this life. He therefore goes through the whole of civil, criminal, and public law, trying to show the bearing of divine truth on all these things. Even those who do not share every opinion of the author will be pleased at such a decided confession for Christ. The passages relating to the question of Church and State are especially interesting; they are not written in any spirit of political partizanship. No mention is even made of the present situation, but the weightiest truths, as such, are all carefully examined, and the results presented to the reader.

ITALY.

ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE ITALIAN CHURCH AT ROME.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Florence, December 18, 1872.

The Fourth General Assembly of the Free Italian Church opened its sittings on Wednesday forenoon, the 4th inst., at 9, Via Corallo, in the city of Rome. After praise and prayer, the inaugural discourse was delivered by Signor Lagomarsino, the president of last year's Assembly in Florence, and pastor of one of the largest churches in Italy—namely, that of Milan—containing about 500 members in full communion. The text was Eph. iv. 1-10, from which a most correct exhortation to Christian humility was addressed to the membership, as well as the pastorate of the church.

The Assembly was very strict in examining the mandates of the various churches to their deputies. Those of Genoa, Canneto, Conegliano, were, with several others, held invalid, as the act of adhesion had not been presented and accepted by the Evangelization Committee, the executive of the Church. Four evangelists were permitted, as last year, to exercise a consultative but not a deliberative vote, as they came from districts where as yet the church had not been formed, or too recently to admit of regular nomination of a representative.

Exclusive of the above there were twenty-eight churches, represented by twenty-nine deputies; namely,—Rome, Poggio Mirteto, Florence, Leghorn in Tuscany, and Leghorn near Vercelli, Pisa, Ghezzano, Pistoia, Prato, Portoferraio, Bologna, Milan, Treviglio, Caravaggio, Brescia, Edolo, Verona, Treviso, Udine, Como, Bassignana, San Mauro, Fara, Sondrio, San Giovanni Pellice, Spezia, Pietra-Ligure, and Carrara. Professor de Michelis, of Pisa, was thereafter chosen president; Signor Jahier, vice-president; and Signori Cocorda and Jahier, secretaries. No more fitting selection of men could have been made. The choice for the presidential chair was a peculiarly happy one. Signor de Michelis is not only an able evangelist of the Cross, and a man of great eloquence and deep spirituality of mind, but he has had the advantage of a legal education and long experience in presiding over large societies of artisans in Pisa, where flourishing schools attest his intelligent devotion to the cause of Christ. The dignity, perspicuity, promptitude, and geniality which he displayed on all occasions greatly enhanced the comfort of the members and the good order of the proceedings.

A large number of foreigners attended the meetings and addressed the Assembly in words of kindly sympathy and encouragement. Among those who were introduced and made speeches, which were translated by Signor Gavazzi and others, were the following: Rev. Mr. Ashton, of the Evangelical Continental Society of London; Rev. Dr. Campfield, of the American and Foreign Christian Union of New York; Rev. Mr. Alexander, of the Boston Board for Foreign Missions; Rev. Dr. Waddington, of London; Rev. Henry Piggott, of the Wesleyan Mission in Italy; Rev. Mr. Van Meter, of Rome; Rev. Mr. Mourges, of the Central Protestant Society of France; Rev. E. H. Johnson, of the American Baptist Church; and others. The Rev. Dr. John Ker and Mr. Donald Miller, of the Scotch Church in Rome, and the Rev. Mr. Waite, of the American Church in Rome, were present among the general audience on several occasions. A number of letters were read from other societies and gentlemen, expressing deep regret at their inability to be present at so unique and historic a gathering, the first assembly of Evangelical preachers in the Eternal City since the days of the apostles.

The presence of so many Christian strangers, all of whom spoke words of encouragement and promised aid, was a new feature in their assemblies to those dear native brethren, so few of whom know any language but their own, or have ever before come into sympathizing contact with foreigners. The feelings of the Assembly were therefore very excited betimes, and stirring emotions were produced, which found vent in repeated and earnest expressions of gratitude to God, in solemn and united prayer. When Dr. Waddington, in his splendid address, after tracing the likeness between the origin of the Evangelical Churches in recent years in Italy, and at the time of the Reformation in England, went on to exhort to a similar bearing here as had been displayed under severe trial in Great Britain, and to say, "Never render railing for railing, threatening for threatening, evil for evil; there is weakness in threatening, there is weakness in pride, there is weakness in vain-glory; there is strength in humility, there is strength in patience, there is strength in Jesus Christ: cling to Him"—the utterance of Signor Gavazzi, the translator, was choked, tears were in every eye; and it was some time before business could be proceeded with. I suppose it is best for a church, as well as for an individual, to bear the yoke in its youth,

and to have its real spirit tested in suffering; I suppose it is something for Gavazzi to be able to say, with another celebrated person at home, that in certain quarters he is the best-abused man of his time. But really this young church has been so persistently misrepresented and evilly spoken of by men of whom quite other things might have been expected, that Dr. Waddington's indirect allusion could not but open the floodgates of feeling. In the midst of the severest trial God has moored this little church with a double anchorage on the Word of God, otherwise its patience might have failed. "Overcome evil with good." "If when ye do well, and suffer for it, and take it patiently, this is acceptable with God."

Owing to the sickness of his child, and lest he might be summoned home at any moment, the report of the Rev. John R. McDougall, of Florence, the treasurer, was received on the evening of the first day of meeting. All the detailed items will appear in the reports now preparing for Christian friends, so that it is only necessary to mention that the total ordinary income of the year was 164,644 francs—rather more than 6,000*l.* sterling; and that a further sum of 6,000*l.* sterling had been contributed by Christians of various lands and denominations, for the purchase of a building in Rome for the Free Italian Church. The need of a local habitation for all the evangelistic operations of the Church was never more clearly seen than at the time of the Assembly. In addition to all the annoyances of the past two years, the Society for Catholic interests had actually planned to oust the Free Church from all its three *locales* on Nov. 30. It succeeded in regard to two of them, and is now hopefully before the tribunal in reference to the third. Of course other *locales* have been found, but the Church and schools suffer immensely by being bundled about continually from place to place.

With such a financial report in hand, it was not easy for the Treasurer to proceed. It seemed astounding to have received above 12,000*l.* sterling, amid so many difficulties, for this youthful native enterprise for the evangelization of Italy, upon a basis so highly praised both in America and Great Britain, because it unites perfect freedom with good order.

It is another instance of the fact that when men go forward in faith and prayer to do the Lord's work, and with no other aim but God's glory, the Lord is not slack in fulfilling his promises to strengthen and support his people. Under a deep sense of gratitude to God for those divine favours in accumulated load, the treasurer begged that the members of Assembly should relieve their overjoyed hearts by pouring out their thankfulness in prayer and praises to God, and rendering unto him all the honour and the glory; which was accordingly done with great fervour and enthusiasm.

On Thursday, December 5, a school festival was held, in presence of a large gathering of parents, members of Assembly, and Christian strangers. The 200 children connected with the Free Church schools were examined, during three hours, on all the branches of a good scriptural education. Hymns were sung and prizes distributed, and great satisfaction was expressed on all hands.

Several private sittings of the Assembly were held for investigating and discussing matters of a more delicate nature. I confess that I would have preferred had the meetings been public throughout. After attending these private meetings, I saw and heard nothing which the outside public might not have seen and heard to edification. But it was the feeling of judicious Italian men that in Rome, and not knowing who might be overhearing the debates in our Assembly, where every one has the full right of speech, with matters involving personal feeling in relation to other Christian Churches, and with some members untrained to public discussion, that one or two private meetings were more suitable. Italians are certainly the best judges in their own affairs, and it is better to err on the side of prudence and discretion. As it was, the public would have rejoiced to see the courtesy and charity displayed, and the unanimity of sentiment attained, where possible differences had been anticipated. After the adoption of the "Regolamento," or constitution, last year, Plymouthist agents visited Milan, and went from house to house among the members of the Church, frightening some of the weaker brethren about the new hierarchy (!) that had been set up, and the new Papacy that had been established. The two evangelists from Milan very naturally asked the Assembly to do something to calm the fears of the ignorant and unlearned, and were overjoyed when there was an addition to the "constitution," "for the work of evangelization,"—the great aim, of course, of the Church of Christ in the world.

Again, in the report of another Christian Church, reflections were made, in two or three instances, on the evangelists of the Free Italian Church. After maturest investigation, these charges were seen to be unfounded, and

that sister church is asked, in the kindliest and most Christian spirit, to go forward with its own blessed work, to let the Free Italian Church alone in the prosecution of its work for Christ, and not again to print to the world accusations, either general or particular, without certifying their truthfulness beforehand and in the proper quarter, and thus avoid grieving Christian hearts abroad and injuring the whole cause of Italian evangelization.

On Sabbath, December 8, Dr. Van Nest and Signor Gavazzi preached in the American Church in Rome, and Mr. McDougall preached in the Scotch Church for Dr. John Ker, the author of the most classic sermons in the English language. It is a great pleasure to English and American Christians on the Continent this winter to have two such eminent ministers of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and indeed two such ornaments of the Church of Christ, in Italy as Dr. John Ker and Dr. William Robertson, of Irvine—the one in Rome, the other in Florence. To their names we are also happy to add that of the Rev. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester.

The Italian brethren met together morning and evening, and celebrated the Lord's Supper. Several of them preached in other places of worship in Rome at the request of brethren of different denominations.

The real business of the Assembly, and that which constitutes it a fresh starting-point in the history of the Free Italian Church, began on Monday, December 9. On that and the two following days both the morning and evening's sittings were devoted to the discussion of all the great questions connected with the evangelization of Italy.

Signor Feretti, who, though extremely feeble, was able to join in the Roman gathering, read a general paper of a historical character, showing that Italy had never, since the days of Paul, been deprived of witnesses to the truth as it is in Jesus, and giving ample details as to the revival in modern times of the Italian Evangelical movement. Thereafter four evangelists introduced the discussions on these four prominent topics, in relation to one or other of which all matters relating to evangelization were treated—namely, Who ought to evangelize? How ought he to evangelize? Where ought he to evangelize? and, When ought he to evangelize? I am happy to say that a reporter from the Italian House of Commons, who is also a brother in Christ, was present, and took down the remarkably able and interesting speeches verbatim; so that next month a condensed report will appear with the other reports of the Free Italian Church, to deepen the interest of the Christian world in Italian evangelization. It would be wrong in me, however, not to say that Signor Gavazzi, in introducing the first topic, delivered one of the most eloquent spiritual addresses ever listened to. He clearly showed the necessity for the distinct call of God to a man to the ministry of his Son, the possession of the requisite gifts, and also of the highest preparatory training, so as to combat every phase of Romanist or Rationalistic error. In connection with this, the establishment of an undergraduate and a theological seminary were decided upon, and I am happy to say that kind friends abroad are ready and willing to come powerfully to the aid of the Free Italian Church for both of these objects. Signori de Michelis, Cocorda, Lagomarsino, Conti, Beria, Borgia, Jahier, and others, joined in these evangelistic conferences, and great light was thrown on the relations of the evangelists and elders of churches, and of the evangelists, colporteur-evangelists, and teacher-evangelists to one another.

Late on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., a great deal of interesting business was transacted.

Thanks were voted to various parties, such as the Evangelization Committee, the treasurer, the United Presbyterian students, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the Evangelical Continental Society, Mrs. Rawson, Miss Carruthers, Miss Emery, the many kind friends who had aided the Free Church and the various deputations abroad.

It was resolved to hold the next General Assembly at Pisa, on the first week of December, 1873. Dr. Van Nest expressed his belief that the whole action and discussion which had taken place would have done honour to any assembly or any Church of Christ, and saluted the brethren in the name of the many Americans whom he had introduced to the Assembly, and of thousands of loving and sympathizing hearts in the United States.

In order to authenticate the fact to all coming ages, of the meeting of this Assembly in Rome, a public notary was introduced. The Assembly received him, standing. He read a long preamble, and then the deputies adhibited their names, and the document was deposited in the archives of the kingdom of Italy.

The President delivered a magnificent closing address, referring to the peculiar circumstances of our present meeting, to the

unanimity and brotherly love which had prevailed, and to the evident tokens of God's presence and blessing upon the Assembly. After a hymn of praise to God, he declared the Assembly dissolved.

The day following, the deputies had the opportunity of seeing some of the sights of Rome; while the Evangelization Committee, (the same as that of last year, except that the name of Signor Jahier has been added), was occupied with the affairs of the different stations of evangelization over the country.

During the Assembly, much social intercourse was enjoyed, the members dining and supping together; while a photograph of the united body was taken in the Mausoleum of Augustus. The deputies had also an opportunity of purchasing copies of the first edition of the New Testament which has just been published, close by the Vatican, for the Italian Bible Society. Many of them also carried away the photograph of Paleareo, one of the martyrs of three centuries ago, in Italy—the Cicero of the country, as he was called, and the author of a Puritan treatise worthy of the pen of a Bunyan or a Baxter, entitled "Benefits of the Death of Christ." Some months ago, a photographer of Rome was in Veroli, the native place of Paleareo, and, searching through the Communal Library, came upon an original portrait. The priests tried opposition and bribery, but in vain; and the photograph is now sold with the certificate attached of the Syndic and Librarian of Veroli.

Home Intelligence.

THE DAY OF INTERCESSION.

Friday, the 20th ult., being set apart, with the express sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for intercession for an increased supply of missionaries, special services were held with that view, and sermons preached, morning and afternoon, in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, as well as in the Chapel Royal and in many of the London churches. The proposal originated with the two great Church societies in this country, long engaged in spreading the Gospel, and was readily adopted not only by the Archbishop, but also by the Bishops of London and Winchester, and others, all of whom afterwards, in circular letters to the clergy of their dioceses, entreated them to promote the fulfilment of the pious purpose. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had also put forth a paper of suggestions how to observe the day. The Bishop of London preached at the morning service at St. Paul's, from Acts xix. 11-13. The sacrament was afterwards administered. The Rev. Daniel Wilson preached in the Cathedral at the afternoon service. There were three services at Westminster Abbey, Dean Stanley preaching, morning and afternoon. Accounts have been also received of the observance of the day of intercession in the provinces.

CONSECRATION OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

Three colonial bishops were consecrated on Sunday, the 15th ult., by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, Sierra Leone, Bishops Claughton, Ryan, Anderson, and (by the special request of the Archbishop) Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio. Two of the bishoprics, those of Hudson's Bay and North China, are newly created, while that of Mauritius has not been long in existence. The new bishops are Dr. Horden, Dr. Russell, and the Rev. P. S. Royston. Westminster Abbey, or rather the portion used for public worship, was fairly filled. The sermon was preached by Dr. Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.

DEAN STANLEY AND OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The announcement that the Dean of Westminster had been nominated one of the select preachers at Oxford University, called forth several intimations that his election would be opposed. In the result, however, the Convocation of the University gave its sanction to the appointment, by recording 349 votes in his favour as against 287 polled by the opposition. The Dean was supported by the Provost of Oriel and the heads of ten of the principal colleges. The abstention of the leaders of the High Church party was a noticeable feature of the election. The majority was largely recruited by lawyers and professional men, who went down from London to record their votes; and among others Dr. Lushington. A few days previous to the election, a letter was addressed to the Dean of Westminster by Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, in which the latter, referring to the opposition, said: "My reason for joining in it is, that you are in the habit of throwing the whole weight of your high character, your brilliant abilities, and your eminent position

into the support of the Rationalistic school,—a school which seeks to eliminate from Christianity both its doctrinal and its supernatural element, and to reduce it to a system of moral truth, illustrated by a bright example; and which, in regard of the written Word of God, claims the right of accepting only such parts of it as approve themselves to the natural reason and conscience of man. I hold it to be the paramount duty of every Churchman and every Christian to take every opportunity of entering his protest against the views of this school, which I honestly believe to be undermining the faith of many young men, and paving the way for the total rejection of revealed religion."

The day after the election, Dean Goulburn wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, resigning the select preachership he then held, as, he said, "the most forcible protest I can give against (what I must consider to be) the unfaithfulness to God's truth which the University manifested by its vote of yesterday in favour of Dean Stanley." At the same time he explained that he was not one of those who had any wish to circumscribe the just and lawful comprehensiveness of the Church of England. "But," he added, "I conceive that there must be a definable limit somewhere, which, if any man transgresses, he thereby ceases to be a Churchman (perhaps to be a Christian, altogether. . . . . Now, Sir, the charge I bring against Dean Stanley (expressed in the most general and least offensive terms I can find) is that he seems by his actions and his writings to draw the line nowhere, and to hold out the hand of fellowship to all religionists indifferently, however condemned by the plain letter of our formularies; and that he thus muffles the Church's protest in favour of the faith. The pulpit is, or ought to be, the chair of truth. Can he be worthy to sit in the chair of truth who (while I doubt not he clings to the truth in his heart of hearts) virtually demolishes the wall of truth which girds in the Church's citadel, and cries aloud, 'Enter who will?' He is well known to be the mouthpiece and exponent of a school which is daily numbering more and more adherents among both clergy and laity—a school which, having no real faith at all, surrenders bit by bit the Holy Scriptures, the miracles, the doctrines of Christianity, until nothing remains (as is frankly admitted by some of the furthest advanced), save the sublime morality of the Gospel recommended by the example of Christ. I know not how it comes to pass, Sir, that this school is tolerated among us with such equanimity, allowed to broach, even from the pulpits of the Church of England, its cold speculations, its maudlin sentimentalism, its miserable disparagements of any definite doctrine, in place of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. I only know that, partly through the timidity of our rulers, partly through the laxity of public opinion, partly through a weak desire to make religion (what Bible religion never was and never can be) acceptable to all men, and the Church universally comprehensive, our communion is becoming perfectly lawless; there is no king in our Israel; every man does (and thinks) what is right in his own eyes. . . . If the pulpit of the University is to be turned into a vehicle for conveying to our youth a nerveless religion, without the sinew and bone of doctrine—a religion which can hardly be called faith so much as a mere Christianised morality—I, for one, must decline to stand there—a less obnoxious way, I think, of expressing my sentiments (at all events, a more peaceable one) than if, standing there, I should direct my sermons against Rationalism, and thus take advantage of my position to attack my colleagues in office, and to foment an unseemly strife among members of the University."

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS AND EDUCATION.

A series of important resolutions were adopted, after three days' debate, in the course of last month, by a Special Committee which met at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, and consisted of official and representative members of the Wesleyan body. This committee had been appointed by the previous Conference to consider the whole question of Primary Education, and comprised the Committees of Privileges and Exigency, the Education Committee, with a minister and layman from each district, elected by ballot by the joint vote of the ministers and laymen at the financial district meetings in September. Its proceedings had been anticipated for some time with much anxiety.

The President of the Conference (the Rev. Luke Wiseman) occupied the chair.

The Ex-President (the Rev. Dr. James) introduced the first business, and moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting no national system of education would meet the necessities of the country, which would exclude from the day-school the Bible and instruction therefrom, by the teacher, suited to the capacities of the children." The Rev. William Arthur expressed his thorough approval of the resolution; and after a free and full conversation, it was

most heartily and well-nigh unanimously affirmed. The Rev. William Arthur next moved the following resolution: "That, considering the difficulties of the denominational system of education, this committee judges it desirable that future legislation, whilst showing just regard of existing interests, should gradually merge the existing system in one of united unsectarian schools, with the Bible, under School Boards." Mr. Arthur's address was pervaded by a Christian spirit. Its tone was both firm and conciliatory, and its concluding appeals were touching and solemn. After Mr. S. D. Waddy had seconded the resolution, Mr. Coley proposed, as an amendment, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is inexpedient to adopt any course which would tend to impair the efficiency of the Connexional day-schools or to discourage their increase."

For three long sessions these proposals were debated. Messrs. Fowler, Holden, Clapham, Holland, M'Arthur, Downing, and many of the gentlemen from the provinces, argued in favour of the resolution; while Dr. Rigg spoke in support of the amendment, and was supported by Messrs. Pope, Jenkins, Meek, Atkinson, Pocock, and others.

At the beginning of the third day, the President called attention to the state of the discussion, and announced the fact that nearly forty gentlemen had expressed their desire yet to speak. A compromise having been suggested, both resolution and amendment were withdrawn, and the result was that Dr. Jobson moved the following resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried by a decisive majority: "That this committee, while resolving to maintain in full vigour and efficiency our Connexional day-schools and training colleges, is of opinion that, with due regard for existing interests, future legislation for primary education at the public cost should provide for such education only upon the principle of unsectarian schools under the School Boards."

The Committee afterwards considered a series of suggestions for the amendment of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, which had been prepared by a sub-committee of the General Education Committee, and previously circulated among the members of the Special Committee. They were discussed and adopted *seriatim*, the principal being as follows:—

"That the whole country should be forthwith divided into school districts, and that a School Board should, without any delay, be constituted in every district.

"That the radius of no school district should be less than three miles, except in the case of borough towns or towns having a local government, unless within the area so defined there be a population of at least 7,000.

"That, wherever the population of any school district would otherwise fall below 7,000, the principle of grouping districts recognized in Clause 40 of the Act should be made imperative.

"That in every school district one or more Board schools, or schools under undenominational management and Government inspection, should be so placed as that at least one such school shall not be further distant than three miles from any family in the district.

"That, in any estimates of educational deficiency or supply made under the Act, no 'elementary school' (other than a private adventure school) shall be counted as giving efficient instruction under the Act, which does not offer education on conditions fair and equal to all, and accept the Conscience Clause prescribed by the Act.

"That, in order to give effect to the foregoing principle, the inquiry made by the Education Department as to educational deficiency and supply throughout the country should be revised.

"That, in order to provide security for the continued efficiency of schools which are counted as 'efficient' in the estimate of educational supply, but are not under Government inspection, it should be the duty of all School Boards having such schools within their districts, periodically to visit them, and report upon them to the Education Department.

"That in School Board schools no person whatever except the school-teacher should give instruction in religion.

"That Clauses 17 and 25 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 should be repealed, and that the principle embodied in the Scotch Education Act of 1872 should be adopted for England in reference to cases provided for by the said claims.

"That it is necessary that the principles of the Factory, Factory Extensions, and Workshops' Regulation Acts be applied to all classes of children employed in labour."

Evangelical Alliance.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ORGANIZATION.

The Council, in presenting the twenty-sixth annual report, acknowledge, with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, his guidance and blessing on their endeavours, during the past year, to manifest the unity of the one Church of the living God by Christian intercourse, by the cultivation of brotherly love, and by promoting such objects of Christian usefulness as the members of the Alliance agree to prosecute together. Those who have been conversant with the proceedings of this Alliance, and have impartially watched the course it has pursued from year to year, must be prepared to rejoice in it, as a living practical reality, as supplying a clear and convincing testimony to the value of those divine foundations of truth common to Evangelical Christians, on which their union must ever rest, and as rendering important service to the Church of our Redeemer, both at home and abroad.

The Council would not conceal from themselves, nor from the members of the Alliance, that some of the questions which recently have agitated the churches of our land, have greatly added to their difficulties in promoting its progress; at the same time, these have shown the increasing importance of this society, as meeting the want of the churches for an organized body to carry on correspondence, and encourage co-operation among British and foreign Christians. The Council feel more than ever persuaded of the soundness of the principles they were appointed to advocate, and the duty of carrying on, in faith and prayer, and with increasing earnestness, the good work left them by the founders of this society, and by those who, in their life and labours on earth, showed "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The Council, before proceeding to give a sketch of the progress and operations of the British organizations during the past year, think it right to explain the cause of their not having called the members together for the usual annual conference at this season of the year. Communications have been made to members in different parts of the country on the subject, and at one time it was hoped that arrangements would be made for holding the annual conference in an important town in one of the midland counties; but difficulties having arisen, and the time proving insufficient for making arrangements elsewhere, your Council concluded that it would be better to postpone the conference until next spring, when they hope to meet the members and other friends, and, in addition to the ordinary business, to lay before them subjects of great importance for consideration, with a view to strengthen and enlarge the influence and operations of this Alliance.

MEMBERSHIP.

Your Council are happy to report a considerable accession to the number of enrolled members in different parts of the United Kingdom during the past year. But while many have been gained, death has made its inroads and withdrawn from the society honoured and beloved brethren, including several of its most attached and valuable official members, viz., Colonel Holden, President of the Nottingham Branch; Mr. Edward Palk, Treasurer of the Southampton Branch; Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock; Mr. A. N. Shaw; Major-General Walker; Rev. Dr. Hoby, London; Rev. Dr. Robson, of Glasgow; and Sir Donald M'Leod, members of this Council. Among our foreign brethren, mention has to be made of Pastor Louis Vallette, of Paris; Captain Johann C. Berger, Sweden; Professor Hundeshagen, of Bonn; and Professor Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, Geneva.

The Council would record their affectionate remembrance of the Christian virtues and services of these lamented friends, particularly as exemplified within the circle of the Evangelical Alliance; also their respectful condolence with the afflicted families; and, more than all, their deep and prayerful solicitude to be taught by God's Holy Spirit the lessons written on this dark page of his all-wise Providence.

ANNUAL WEEK OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

The invitation to united prayer at the commencement of the new year has again been widely circulated throughout Christendom, and sent to missionary stations in all lands. The interest awakened in this annual week of prayer suffers no diminution, but, on the contrary, appears to increase. Numerous communications continue to be received, showing the world-wide sympathy with this object, and indicating the happiest and most blessed results.

SOCIAL AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Your Council, feeling the importance of diffusing, as widely as possible, information both of the object and operations of the Alliance, and of extending its influence, have availed themselves of every opportunity of holding social and public meetings both in London and in the provinces. Deputations have attended to advocate the principles of the Alliance, and communicate particulars of the work of God in different countries. Numerous meetings have been held, with, in all cases, gratifying results. Many devout, catholic-minded Christians have joined the Alliance, convinced of its scriptural foundations and extensive usefulness.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

With a view to increase the influence and operations of this Alliance, and to promote the cultivation of love, good-will, and forbearance among Christians, also to awaken a deeper interest in the home and foreign objects of this society, it is felt to be of great importance that local organizations should be formed in the different towns throughout the United Kingdom, and that the executive should be intrusted to wise and able brethren, having the confidence of the churches, and zealous in this great cause.

The Council would also impress upon their friends, the honorary secretaries of provincial branches of the Alliance, the necessity of making arrangements for holding *annual meetings*, at which a deputation should be invited to attend to advocate the claims of the society, and supply important communications of its progress and usefulness in different lands. By these means its progress and prosperity might be greatly advanced.

"EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM."

At the commencement of the present year, a new arrangement with the proprietors of the monthly Magazine, *Evangelical Christendom*, came into operation. In addition to a far larger space being devoted to the advocacy of the principles and objects of this society, and to the insertion of foreign correspondence and intelligence, now regularly supplied by the officers of the Alliance, a greatly increased circulation has been obtained among members and others interested in the promotion of Christian union at home and abroad. Your Council, with a view to make the transactions and usefulness of the Alliance more extensively known among its friends, and in order to sustain their interest in its progress and work, resolved to supply, monthly, a copy of the Magazine gratis to every member subscribing not less than 10s. annually to the society. This arrangement has involved a considerable outlay; at the same time, your Council are happy to learn from many quarters that it has given general satisfaction, that the articles have been read with much interest, and the monthly report of the society's transactions has encouraged its friends to continue their Christian sympathy and support. In not a few instances members have increased their annual subscriptions to the amount entitling them to a monthly copy of the Magazine, and in others greater zeal has been awakened, and contributions sent in to the society—the result of information supplied of its home and foreign work.

In consequence of the wish, earnestly expressed by Christian missionaries abroad, to receive *Evangelical Christendom*, your Council suggested to the members, at the beginning of the year, the desirableness of forwarding their own copy monthly (after having read it themselves) by post to some foreign station. The suggestion has in many instances been complied with, and the Council again venture to call members' attention to it, especially those who have not yet carried it out. The Magazine is much desired by our brethren at missionary stations, as supplying them with useful information relating to the Kingdom of God in various countries, and to the progress and usefulness of this society, in which foreign churches are largely interested.

Your Council have the satisfaction to report that copies have on several occasions been sent to the Queen, and have been graciously received by Her Majesty.

PULPIT INTERCOMMUNION.

Numerous communications have been received suggesting steps being taken by the Council for obtaining the removal of difficulties existing in the way of an interchange of pulpits, as between the ministers of Established and non-Established Churches. The Council, after much deliberation, resolved, with a view to promote a more free and fraternal intercourse among Evangelical ministers of these churches, to invite the attendance of influential members of the different denominations of Christians for conference at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, June 24th. The President, Lord Ebury, occupied the chair on that occasion, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, and

the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., on the following subjects: "The Practice of various Protestant Churches at and after the Reformation;" "The Legal or Technical Difficulties at present standing in the way of an Interchange of Pulpits, as regards the Clergy of the National Church;" and, "The Dangers to be met and the Safeguards to be provided in promoting the object." An interesting discussion took place on the several questions involved in these addresses. A large correspondence has also taken place on the subject; and as the desire has been strongly expressed that further action should be taken by the Alliance in promoting the object, your Council will not fail to consider and concert such measures as may, by God's blessing, be likely to remove existing barriers to the mutual acknowledgment and fraternal intercourse among those who are called to proclaim the same eternal verities and exalt the same cross as the one remedy for the sins of mankind.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS OF ALL NATIONS, TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK, IN THE AUTUMN, 1873.

In June last, the Council, at a special meeting held for the purpose, had the satisfaction of welcoming their esteemed friend, the Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., then recently arrived in this country, delegated by the American Alliance to confer with the several branches of the Evangelical Alliance in Europe, on the subject of the General Conference to be held in the United States. Dr. Schaff, having explained the object of his mission, assured the Council of the warm interest felt by American brethren in the proposed assembly, and of the cordial welcome that would be given to the delegates and members of the Alliance and others interested in the objects, who would visit them on that occasion. The Doctor further stated that a free passage out and home would be supplied to such British and Continental brethren as would be invited by the American Committee to contribute papers or otherwise take part in the Conference; also, that it was proposed to adhere to the programme of 1870, as the basis of arrangements, subject, however, to such modifications as might be found desirable. It was added that an undertaking had been come to with the Directors of the White Star and Anchor Lines, to grant out and home tickets, with first-class accommodation, at a considerable reduction of fares. At the conclusion of Dr. Schaff's address, the following resolution, moved by Lord Alfred S. Churchill, and seconded by the Rev. William Arthur, M.A., was unanimously adopted:—

"That the Council having heard the statement and explanation of the Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., cordially accept the proposal of their American brethren to resume arrangements for holding the next General Conference of Christians of All Nations, in New York, in 1873, and will use their best efforts to secure the success of that Conference; and further, the Council would express the pleasure it has afforded them to welcome again among them their beloved friend, deputed from the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, and they thank him for his able and fraternal representation of the views and wishes of their brethren in America, assuring him of their earnest prayer that the proposed convention may prove a happy and profitable season of international and fraternal fellowship, and of lasting benefit to the nations and to the cause of our Lord and Redeemer, Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Schaff proceeded on his European tour, and met the committees of the Alliance in Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and other cities on the Continent, where, he informs us, he was most cordially received, and succeeded in securing the services of distinguished men for the papers that will be read at the Conference, and otherwise taking part in its deliberations. There is every reason for believing that an influential representation of the Protestant Churches in all nations will be present to assist in the discussion, and participate in the privileges of Christian communion to be enjoyed on that occasion.

It should be remembered that in 1870, when arrangements were made for holding the General Conference in New York that year, the Kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg took the liveliest interest in the projected assembly, and afforded special facilities to their chaplains, heads of universities, and other distinguished persons, to be present. The President of the United States and members of his Government also sent a communication, expressing their lively interest in the proposed convention, and their hope that "its deliberations might tend to the advancement of civil and religious liberty, and the promotion of peace and good-will among men."

The Council feel that it would be difficult adequately to estimate the importance of this International Conference, intended to be held next year. As an occasion for bringing Christians of both hemispheres into intimate acquaintance, into fraternal sympathy, and into a more frequent and active co-operation in the advancement of the Redeemer's glory, it will

be one unprecedented in its kind, and singularly opportune at the present time. It is much to be desired, therefore, that Christians from this country, of eminence in social rank, Church influence, and active labours, should endeavour to be present, and thereby express their cordial sympathy with Christian members of the different Evangelical Churches in America, and aid in carrying out the objects of this important convention. The Council would entreat the earnest prayers of Christians that the Divine blessing may abundantly attend and follow the Conference.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE IN THE CITY OF ROME.

A member having recently returned from Rome, communicated that, in conversing with various Italian brethren connected with the different Evangelical churches in that city, and in other parts of Italy, the wish was generally expressed that the Evangelical Alliance might see its way to hold a conference in Rome of Christians of various countries. It was thought by the Italian pastors and others, that, looking to recent events by which Rome has become the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and religious liberty is now fully enjoyed in that city, looking also to the great importance of presenting a clear but unostentatious testimony for the unity of Protestant churches in the common faith of the doctrines of the Gospel, that a conference of Christians of various nations with their Italian brethren, would be likely to be greatly blessed in promoting the cause of God in that land.

The subject received the most careful attention of the members of the Council, but looking to the arrangements that must be made for the next General Conference in New York, they deemed it advisable to postpone the consideration of holding a conference in Rome until after the meeting in the former city had taken place.

ACTION OF THE ALLIANCE IN RUSSIA IN THE CAUSE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Your Council are happy to report that very gratifying results continue to follow the prayers and efforts of the Alliance last year on behalf of persecuted Protestants in the Baltic provinces of Russia.

Communications have been received that the oppressive measures so justly complained of have been stopped; that orders have been given to allow Lutherans, who, from whatever cause, had become members of the Greek Church, to return freely to the Church to which they had formerly belonged.

A high official, himself a member of the Greek Church, has estimated the number of those persons who, since the deputation of the Evangelical Alliance to the Emperor of Russia, have seceded from the Greek Church and made open profession of the Protestant faith, to be in one province alone (Livonia) 30,000.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the Foreign Secretary, written by a Swiss gentleman (one of the deputation last year), who has recently visited Russia, and who has lent throughout much valuable service to this object, will be found deeply interesting: "Your Council will be thankful to hear that the great effort which the European and American branches of the Evangelical Alliance made last year in behalf of the Baltic Protestants, has resulted in greater blessings than even the most hopeful could have anticipated. Not only is there at present full religious liberty enjoyed in those provinces, so that hundreds and thousands of persons who, by fraud or by force, had been induced to join the Greek Church, now return in increasing numbers to the Protestant communion, but the movement of the Evangelical Alliance has also had the effect of bringing about an earnest advocacy of religious liberty throughout the country by many of the St. Petersburg and Moscow journals, who were loudest in condemning the steps taken by the Evangelical Alliance. Since the true and disinterested motives of the Evangelical Alliance have been fully understood, your society has occuped a high position in the minds of the enlightened Russians."

The Alliance did not raise its voice in vain—did not bring united influence to bear in vain. Much, by God's blessing, has been accomplished, and multitudes have been made glad in being able to worship God without fear, according to the dictates of their own conscience. A suitable address of thanks has proceeded from the Council of the Alliance to his Imperial Majesty of Russia, for graciously listening to the appeal made to him in behalf of his subjects, and for the results which followed. But the work is not complete, and cannot be whilst the same intolerant laws, applicable to members of the orthodox Greek Church, remain, and may at any moment be enforced. Your Council and the representatives of European and American branches of the Alliance have therefore a duty still to discharge to their Protestant brethren in Russia—a duty of friendly sympathy and fraternal communication—and the use

of wise and prudent influences, hoping for the not far distant time when the laws of Russia themselves will secure full religious liberty throughout that vast empire.

JAPAN.

In the early part of the year, a memorial, signed by Protestant clergymen and others, missionaries in Japan, was received, requesting the aid of this Alliance in obtaining religious liberty in Japan. Various grievances were stated, among them the following: 1. The laws against Christians, inscribed on tablets, were set up in the public thoroughfares of Yeddo and of all the principal cities. 2. Several thousand Roman Catholic converts had been carried into exile with attendant circumstances of cruelty. 3. Several Protestant converts had been arrested and shut up in prison for reading the Bible and teaching in the family of a Protestant missionary, and the practice of trampling on the Cross had been revived in several of the villages.

A large and influential deputation, consisting of the President, Secretaries, and members of Council, with representatives of the different missionary societies, waited on Lord Granville, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and presented a memorial on the subject, setting forth the oppressions complained of, and soliciting that Her Majesty's Government would use their best efforts with the Japanese authorities to stop the persecution complained of, and in the revision of existing treaties between Japan and other contracting Powers to obtain the insertion of such articles as will secure for those who teach and for those who are taught the free exercise of the Christian religion in Japan. Lord Granville courteously received the deputation, and requested Sir Harry Parkes, Her Majesty's Envoy to Japan, to state his views, and what instructions he had received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject. Sir Harry Parkes, in the course of his address, assured the deputation that the whole subject was regarded with deep interest by him, and that no effort consistent with his duty and instructions would be omitted to bring about the object they had in view.

Advantage has recently been taken of the presence in this country of Ambassadors Extraordinary, of high rank and official position in Japan, to address them on the subject. It is hoped that the rapid growth of enlightenment in Japan, and the measures recently taken by the Japanese Government to foster that enlightenment, will lead shortly to a removal of all restrictions in the way of the circulation of the Scriptures and preaching the Gospel in that land.

CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES HELD THIS YEAR IN GENEVA.

The Geneva Committee of the French Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, complying with a request made to them, issued a circular in the course of last summer, inviting Christians of different countries, members of Protestant Evangelical Churches, to be present at a series of meetings to be held in Geneva during the week commencing September 22nd, the object being to afford opportunities for fraternal intercourse and for conference on various subjects connected with the interests and progress of Evangelical Christianity. The Conference was numerously attended, and, both in the important subjects considered and the various communications made by brethren from different parts of Europe, was deeply interesting, and likely to be useful in its results.

Much kindness and hospitality were shown by the Geneva Committee of the Alliance to the British and foreign visitors on this occasion, and the divine blessing appeared to rest upon these assemblies of Christ's disciples gathered from various lands. May it prove a happy prelude to that much larger gathering that is expected to take place across the Atlantic next year!

CASH STATEMENT.

Your Council, in presenting the cash statement for the year ending 30th June last, are happy to report that, by a careful oversight of the expenditure, debt has been avoided, and a small balance remains in the hands of the Treasurer. Funds are, however, much needed at the present time, and an appeal is earnestly made to the members and friends of this Alliance to assist the Council by their annual subscriptions and by special donations; thus enabling them to carry on their important and world-wide work without undue difficulties or anxiety.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the labours of another year, the Council desire to express their convictions that the most solemn and cogent motives exist for members of the Evangelical Alliance to remain faithful to its holy cause, to exhibit in their daily life the spirit which it inculcates, and with increased zeal to sustain it in its increasingly important mission. The

Church of Christ must have more of the spirit of faithful prayer and holiness, and especially of love, before her divisions can be healed and her members fitted for her great work of converting the world to Christ. Christian union will make us neither timid nor weak, but it will tend greatly to sustain "the spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind." We shall all be better prepared to go forth with strength, and joy, and confidence, to our separate fields of labour, by the comfort of love and the fellowship of the Spirit,—just as labourers on the same estate more cheerfully depart to their separate occupations by uniting occasionally in the home of their common employer, feeling that, whatever the ground they occupy or the duties they discharge, they are all working with each other, and all working for him. We must lay aside our envies and jealousies, our pride and suspicion, our uncharitableness and evil-speaking, if we would have God's blessing upon us, see the last prayer of our blessed Lord answered, and the promise fulfilled—"that the world may believe." A united church must precede, and would soon introduce, a converted world. Oh, for the reviving visitation of the Spirit of life upon all our churches, introducing the time when, as in the vision given to the captive prophet, Ezekiel, a prostrate church shall stand up an exceeding great army, and a divided church shall become one in the Lord's hand, and in subjection to her only legitimate King! The Lord hasten it in his time. Beloved Brethren! The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At the monthly meeting, held December 5—John Finch, Esq., in the chair—after reading the Scriptures and prayer, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Rev. J. Ted Brown was unanimously admitted a member of this Council.

PULPIT INTERCOMMUNION.

With reference to the request of several clergymen on the subject of the occupation of Nonconformist pulpits by ministers of the National Church, reported at the last meeting of Council, and deferred, it was thought by this meeting desirable for the present to postpone further action in the matter.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD M'LEOD.

The Secretary reported the recent death of Sir Donald McLeod, C.B., K.C.S.I., a member of this Council, by fatal accident on the Metropolitan Railway. The following resolution, moved by John Holt Skinner, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Brooke, was unanimously adopted:—

"This Council take the earliest opportunity of recording the profound sorrow with which they have heard of the sudden and calamitous death of their beloved friend and colleague, Sir Donald McLeod. They recall to mind that very soon after his return from an honourable and useful career in India he joined, with unaffected cordiality, this Alliance, and consented to become one of the members of its Council, finding in its service an opportunity for expressing that catholicity of view, and that love for the children of God of every nation and section of the Christian Church, which so eminently distinguished him. The Council cherish with grateful remembrance the Christian courtesy and chastened wisdom which he brought to their deliberations, and the warm interest he ever manifested in promoting the home and foreign work of this society. While they bow with humble submission to the heavy stroke which has deprived them and the Church of Christ at large of one so universally and greatly esteemed, they are consoled by the thought that it found him ready for his departure in the active discharge of Christian service, and that the suddenness of his removal only made the exchange more rapid from the imperfect fellowship of the Church on earth to the nobler society of the Church above, 'the spirits of the just made perfect.' The Council, in rendering this tribute of affection to the memory of their revered colleague, would take occasion to express their sympathy with the members of his family, to whom they offer their sincere condolence, and with those Christian societies and churches with whose progress and usefulness his life was bound up. In conclusion, they earnestly pray that it may please God to sanctify this solemn providence to their own hearts, and to those of his people, writing upon them the solemn lesson of life's uncertainty, and the increasing obligation upon us all to be ready for the Master's approach, for 'in an hour we think not the Son of man cometh.'"

THE LATE COLONEL HOLDEN AND GENERAL POLLOCK.

Also reported death of Colonel Holden, a member of this Council, and President of the Nottingham Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Ordered that a suitable letter of condolence be written and sent to the Local Secretary.

The following letter has since been forwarded to the local Secretary and acknowledged :—

"Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C., December 17, 1872.

"Dear Sir,—We are desired by the Council to express to you the profound regret with which they have heard of the death of their esteemed friend and colleague, the late Colonel Holden. A member of the Alliance and of this Council, for many years Colonel Holden took a deep interest in its progress and prosperity, and lent the influence of his high Christian character and his social position to the spread of its principles and the furtherance of its objects. Appointed President of the Nottingham Branch of the Alliance, he rendered valuable aid by presiding over its meetings, assisting its deliberations, and otherwise strengthening that bond of union which it is the object of this Alliance to promote. Universally respected by the different sections of the Christian Church, and beloved by all who shared his friendship, he has been called to rest from his labours and join the perfect communion of the Church above—of the redeemed out of all nations, whose only distinction is this : 'These are they who have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb ; therefore are they before the throne of God.' The Council request us to convey, through you, to the members of the deceased's family, and to the Committee of the Nottingham Branch, their Christian sympathy with them in this bereavement, and their earnest prayer that the grace of the Divine Comforter may be abundantly vouchsafed to them. They hope also soon to learn that the vacancy created in your local organization has been supplied by the appointment of a President whose wisdom, influence, and charity will qualify him for filling the important position which their honoured friend so long and so efficiently occupied.—We remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,

"James Davis, Secretary.

"Hermann Schmettau, Foreign Sec."

A letter was read from Lady Pollock, dated Clapham, Nov. 11, thanking the Council for their expression of sympathy with her in her recent bereavement.

JAPAN.

The Secretary referred to the presence in London, at this time, of the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Court of Japan, and suggested that opportunity should be taken of this circumstance to present a memorial on the subject of recent persecutions in that empire, and to solicit them, on their return to their own land, to use their influence in obtaining religious liberty for the people.

The Council approved the suggestion, and heard read a draft of the proposed memorial, which was adopted.

RUSSIA.

The Foreign Secretary read an extract from a letter received from Colonel Wuistemberger, on the subject of the improved condition of Protestants in the Baltic provinces :—

"Your Council will be thankful to hear that the great effort which the European and American Branches of the Evangelical Alliance made last year, in behalf of the Baltic Protestants, has resulted in greater blessings than even the most hopeful could have anticipated. Not only is there at present full religious liberty, so that hundreds and thousands of persons who, by fraud or by force, had been induced to join the Greek Church, now return, in increasing numbers, to the Protestant communion ; but the movement of the Evangelical Alliance has also had the effect of producing an advocacy of religious liberty throughout the country, by many of the St. Petersburg and Moscow journals, which, a year ago, were the loudest in condemning and ridiculing the steps then about to be taken by the Evangelical Alliance. Since the motives which prompted this great effort have been fully understood, the Evangelical Alliance has occupied a high position in the minds of enlightened Russians."

SWEDEN.

The Foreign Secretary read extract from a letter received from the Secretary of the Swedish Branch of the Alliance, reporting that the position of the Dissenters in Sweden would probably be greatly benefited by the expected introduction of civil marriages. "The bill will be the first to be laid before Parliament, which is on the point of assembling. Public opinion has helped this matter forward in a most successful manner. At a large clerical meeting lately held at Skane, the majority of the clergy pronounced in favour of the introduction of civil marriages, as a relief to the consciences of the Dissenters. We are preparing for a large meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. Preparations are also being made for the observance of the Week of Prayer in Stockholm and other parts of Sweden."

A special meeting of Council was held on December 10, at the Cannon-street Hotel; Lord Ebury in the chair. After partaking of breakfast, the Scriptures were read, and prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. Steane.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary read an abstract of the annual report. The Council ordered that in its complete form it be brought up at their next meeting.

NEXT ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The subject of time and place of holding the next annual conference of the Alliance having been introduced for consideration, it was resolved, "That the next annual conference of the Organization be held in the course of the ensuing spring, for the appointment of officers and the transaction of other business; and as the Council is desirous of promoting the approaching New York Conference, they instruct the Secretaries specially to invite the attendance of those ministers and others who may be intending to be present thereat."

MEMORIAL TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

The Secretary presented an engrossed copy of memorial to be presented to the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Court of Japan, and reported that an appointment had been made for this day at three o'clock to receive a deputation from this Council at Buckingham Palace Hotel on the subject.

A meeting of Council was held on the 20th ult., at the Alliance House, John Finch, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman read the Scriptures, and the Rev. James Davis offered prayer.

The Secretary announced a special donation of 25*l.* from a member of this Council, "thanksgiving for seventieth birthday."

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The following persons were unanimously admitted to membership: The Countess of Aberdeen, Haddo House, Aberdeen; Mrs. Meigh, London; the Revs. Robert Cowburn, J. H. Coghlan, F. B. Broadbent, W. Rowe, W. R. Bottomley, W. Lees, W. E. Gardner, I. M. Fairburn, Joseph Garside, — Gordon, I. H. Llewellyn, Jas. Lang, Austin I. Smith, R. Howard Bayly; William Ludlow, Esq.; George Schofield, Esq.; John Riley, Esq.; George Wainwright, Esq.; Henry Aniley, Esq.; Herbert Lees, Esq.; Daniel Marsland, Esq.; Dr. Hume; James Clegg, Esq.; William Blackburn, Esq.; Ed. Whittaker, Esq.; Mr. William Leach; Mr. John Cooper; Mr. James Wareing, Oldham.

The Secretary reported that a deputation, consisting of the President, Lord Ebury, Treasurer, several members of Council, the Rev. Dr. Steane, Hon. Secretary, and the Secretaries, had waited on the Japanese Ambassadors, and presented a memorial on the subject of religious liberty in Japan; that they had been courteously received; and that a very satisfactory reply had been returned.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report in its complete form having been presented, and such parts of it read as had not been presented at previous meeting, it was approved and ordered to be printed forthwith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from Sir Robert Montgomery, acknowledging receipt of resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Donald M'Leod, and expressing on behalf of the family a deep sense of the value of such tribute to the service and worth of the deceased.

A SCRIPTURE-READER REFUSED ACCESS TO SAILORS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN SHEERNESS.

A letter was read, referring to resolution of Council at last meeting, on the subject of presenting a memorial to the Admiralty relating to the recent punishment of two marines for assisting a City missionary in open-air preaching in the streets of Gosport. Attention was now called to the following circumstance: In May last, on the occasion of a disturbance breaking out among some seamen in the town of Sheerness, a Scripture-reader, who for several years has laboured in that town, exerted himself to convince the men of their error in resisting the authorities. The captain, however, on reading a paragraph in the Royal Navy Scripture Readers' Society Report, referring to the circumstance, considered that the following sentence—"Mr. White did much to soothe the men's feelings," etc.—was offensive, and directed the police in future to refuse admission to the reader. The communication pointed out that by this order five hundred sailors, coming and going, were shut out, at the caprice of one man, from the visits of the Scripture-reader, which they had both desired and appreciated. The letter suggested that the present was a suitable time for bringing public opinion to bear upon "the unceasing intolerance of vital religion in Her Majesty's Service." The subject having been considered, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Secretaries of the

Royal Navy Scripture Readers' Society, with a view to ascertain if any, and what, united action was desirable, and to report to this Council at their next meeting.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR IRELAND.

A letter was read from John Groom, Esq., bringing under the consideration of this Alliance the suggestion that members of this Alliance, and other Christians, be invited to set apart a day of special and united prayer for the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit in the preaching of the Word in Ireland, especially amongst the Roman Catholic portion of the population. Communications have been made from various sources on the same subject, by which it is manifest that considerable sympathy has been awakened with the proposal. The Council were of opinion that it was desirable to comply with Mr. Groom's wish, and that a day in March would be suitable for the purpose of carrying out the proposal. They instructed the Secretary to inform Mr. Groom that they will be happy to accede to his suggestion, and make such arrangements as will be likely to promote the object.

ROUMANIA AND SMYRNA.

A letter was read from the Rev. F. G. Kleinhenner, dated Bucharest, 37, Strada Ottenii, December 4, 1872, thanking the Council for the consideration shown by them to the appeal on behalf of the Roumanian Jews, and for the sympathy expressed with them in their sufferings. The letter stated: "Mob violence has not been heard of in the land, showing that the recent pressure put upon the Government has had some effect." "A number of the better class of the Jews, and of the younger generation, are now intent upon raising the morals of the masses; and by introducing better schools, and the Roumanian language as the medium language for giving instruction to the young, they hope to regain power with the people and Government of the land." The writer adds, "This may have some effect, but the evil lies deeper on both sides—estrangement from God."

A letter was read from the Rev. Theodore F. Wolters, of the Church Missionary Society, dated Smyrna, Nov. 2, 1872, communicating interesting particulars of the observance of the annual Week of Prayer, of its usefulness in drawing the small number of Christians in that city more closely together, and showing the Romanists, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Mohammedans around, that Protestant Christians, though belonging to different churches, unite in worshipping one God through our Lord Jesus Christ. The writer requests copies of the Circular Invitation to be sent him for the approaching January Week of Prayer.

VISIT TO THE PROVINCES.

The Secretary reported visits to Leicester and Oldham. At the former place, where much opposition to the Evangelical Alliance had existed, an interest was awakened in the objects of the society, and an effort is now being made to form an association in that town. In Oldham a number of clergymen, ministers, and private gentlemen were invited to meet the Secretary at breakfast, sumptuously provided in the room of the Lyceum, at the cost of Alfred Butterworth, Esq. About thirty-five persons assembled, and after hearing a statement of the objects and usefulness of the society, unanimously resolved to form a Branch Association. About thirty persons, including several clergymen, Nonconformist ministers, and others, gave in their names for membership.

AUSTRIA.

The Foreign Secretary laid before the Council a communication from Vienna, giving particulars of the religious persecution of several members of a sect holding Baptist views, objecting to service in the Army, and calling themselves "Bible Christians," living in Servia and Hungary. They appealed to the Evangelical Alliance to use their influence in staying these persecutions.

The Council having heard the statement, directed steps to be taken with a view to further inquiry and proceedings in the matter.

NEXT CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS OF ALL NATIONS IN NEW YORK—AUTUMN, 1873.

We learn from the columns of the *New York Independent*, that a meeting on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held last month in the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, in Brooklyn, at which the Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D. (Honorary Acting Secretary of the American Branch of the Alliance), read a report with reference to the meeting of the Alliance in New York next autumn. He stated that from 300 to 500 distinguished Europeans would be present, and that among their brethren, who had engaged to take part in the proceedings, would be found the names of Eugene Bersier, of Paris; H. Krummacher, of Bradenberg; Professor Von Oostenzee, of Utrecht; Professor Von Tischendorff, of Leipsic; William Arthur, of London; Dr. Guthrie and Professor Renny, of Edinburgh; and Count Andreas Bernstorff, of Berlin. The programme will embrace discussions upon such subjects as the following: "The State of Christendom," "Christian Unity,"

"Christian Life," "Christianity and Philanthropy," "Christian Missions," "Social Evil," etc. The remarkable events which have taken place since the last General Conference of the Alliance, would, it was thought, give great point and interest to such discussions.

DEPUTATION TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

On Tuesday, December 10, Lord Ebury, President of the Evangelical Alliance, John Finch, Esq., Treasurer, several members of Council, and the Secretaries, waited, by appointment, on the Ambassadors Extraordinary for Japan, at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. Lord Ebury, in an appropriate address, introduced the deputation, and then called upon the Secretary to read the following address:

"*To the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Court of Japan.*

"Your Excellencies,—The Council of the Evangelical Alliance, represented by the undersigned, gladly embrace this opportunity of approaching your Excellencies to express their sentiments of high respect for the nation and Government which you represent.

"Your visit to American and European countries, with the object of obtaining information concerning the progress made in the useful arts and sciences, the commerce and institutions of various nations distinguished for their intelligence, their wealth and influence, we regard with the deepest interest, as a proof of the enlightened wisdom of your Government, and as one of the most favourable omens of further progress and prosperity to the people in your land.

"We beg to assure you that, in common with all classes of the community, we bid you heartily welcome, and pray, through the Lord Jesus Christ, the one Mediator between God and man, that the Supreme Being, the only living and true God, who has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, may prosper your undertaking, protect you throughout your journeying, and on your return to your own land, bless abundantly your mission, causing it to result in the adoption of wise and salutary measures, such as will strengthen the loyalty and increase the contentment and prosperity of the people throughout the Japanese empire.

"We represent a society having different branches in various parts of the world, and formed for the purpose of uniting Protestant Christians on the ground of divine truth revealed in the Bible, and in the bond of brotherly love, and also of extending sympathy and help to all, and especially our fellow-Christians who suffer persecution for conscience sake.

"We have been grieved to hear, from authentic sources, that in Japan the imperial laws against the introduction and profession of Christianity have, of late, been re-published, and that instances of persecution have occurred in several places, with the object of preventing persons adopting that form of religion which best commends itself to their conscience and judgment. We regret to add, that, notwithstanding representations made by our own and other Governments, we have reason to believe that this interference with the religious freedom of the people still continues.

"In your travels it has probably not escaped your observation, that the nations most eminent for their civilization and prosperity are also those which are distinguished for the religious liberty enjoyed by the people. This freedom, by inspiring gratitude, encourages also loyalty to the throne, and by promoting contentment, increases the love of country. We, therefore, solicit the favour of your presenting to your Imperial Master, on your return, the expression of our earnest hope that all enactments against the Christian religion may be repealed throughout his Majesty's dominions; that the Bible, now in the course of being translated into the Japanese language, may be published and read, and the nation left free in their religious worship, having full protection in the same while pursuing their calling and not offending against the civil laws of the country."

The memorial had been forwarded previously, and translated by one of the suite acting as Secretary to the Embassy.

His Excellency Iwakura Touromi, Prime Minister of Japan, replied that he was much gratified by seeing the gentlemen present representing so important a society, having its organization in different countries; that it was the desire of his Government, by education and other means, to advance the civilization of the Japanese people, and to remove all obstacles in the way of religious freedom; that allowance must be made for the prejudices and old-established customs of the nation; but the presence of himself and colleagues in the Embassy was a proof of the wish of the Emperor to do what was best for the interests of the people.

The Ambassador then took from his breast-pocket a scroll, and having read, or rather

intoned it (according to the Japanese custom with official documents), handed it to Lord Ebury with the following translation :—

"Ambassade Japanaese.

"*To the Council of the Evangelical Alliance.*

"Gentlemen,—We are very much gratified with the visit of a deputation from so influential a body as the British Evangelical Alliance.

"Your words, expressive of deep interest in the empire from which we have come, as the Ambassadors of his Majesty the Emperor, are fully appreciated by me; and your desire that our mission may result in greater prosperity to our land, is fully reciprocated with respect to the kingdom of Great Britain.

"We cannot allow the opportunity to pass without a word of reply concerning the reported persecutions in Japan, to which you have alluded. We are glad to assure you, in this public manner, that the statement that 'the imperial laws against the introduction and profession of Christianity have of late been re-published,' is not correct. The desire of the Government is to do what is best for its subjects, and to foster a spirit of greater religious, as well as civil, liberty.

"We refer you to our present attitude, both at home and abroad, in confirmation of the fact that this is the feeling of the central power."

The deputation shook hands with his Excellency, and, having thanked him for his courteous reception and reply, then withdrew.

DIFFICULTIES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS IN THE EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN.

The last summer has been in many respects a critical time for Spain in relation to the progress of the Gospel. The social and political excitement, the frequent outbreaks of Carlist insurrections, especially in the North, have proved great hindrances to the work of evangelization. Political restlessness and uncertainty are always antagonistic to the religious interests of a nation; and the diminution in the sale of Bibles and tracts, together with the open resistance to the labours of evangelists and colporteurs, have often for a moment discouraged the friends of the Gospel labouring in Spain.

ACTIVITY OF THE JESUITS AGAINST THE THRONE AND CONSTITUTION.

The position of the Government, opposed both by extreme Republicans and by fanatical Carlists, is one of great difficulty. True, the new Ministry is supported by the House of Deputies, the majority of which is Liberal; therefore, in favour of religious liberty. King Amadeo, while expressing in his speech from the throne, at the opening of Parliament (September 15), his regret that all efforts to re-establish friendly relations with the Pope had proved fruitless, emphatically observed, "My resolution remains unaltered, to live and govern in accordance with the facts and ideas of my time, and to maintain the principles which have been adopted by the sovereign will of the Spanish nation."

It is against these principles of civil and religious liberty that the Alphonsinos (who desire to place the son of the Ex-Queen on the throne), the party of the Duke of Montpensier, and the rest of the Carlists, are leagued together for the overthrow of the throne, and their intense hatred against religious liberty, fanned by the still powerful Jesuits, is not the weakest bond of this union. Their influence has been growing of late in a remarkable degree. It is owing to them that we have not yet been able to commence the building of our small church at Camunas; the judge, through whom the licence is to be obtained, is ruled by them. It is owing to their influence that, not long ago, a Spaniard at Seville was condemned to two years' imprisonment and costs, for not having taken off his hat when a procession was passing by. He appealed against this sentence to a higher court, which confirmed the judgment. On account of illness, the sentence was not carried out, and since the subject has been brought before public opinion, the whole case has been quashed. All this shows how widely the influence of the Jesuits extends. You must not think that bigotry and intolerance of centuries' standing can be removed by the stroke of the pen. I could multiply instances of intolerance and hostility against the Gospel, mostly provoked by the priests, like the occurrence at Valencia, where a Spanish gentleman bought a Bible, tore it to pieces, and burnt them at the principal entrance of the cathedral, in the presence of a multitude of people. The police, however, interfered at last, and he was taken before the Governor, who sent him away after a severe reprimand and warning.

BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

We owe much to enlightened public opinion, represented by the Liberal press, which fearlessly exposes the intrigues and the bigotry of the Jesuit priesthood. To prove to you that gradually the eyes of

the Spaniards are opened to see the Romish abuses, I will add a few lines from one of the first of the Liberal organs of Madrid—the *Imparcial*. One of the Ultramontane papers had complained that the priests, too, were now obliged to pay taxes. The *Imparcial* replies: "When we look upon the avarice and the mercenary spirit of the priests, who, to their benefit, cause strife and law-suits in the families, and destroy the purity of the religious sentiment—when we see how their religious acts assume the character of a trade or industry,—we cannot think that the Jesuits have any right to complain. It appears to us that the pure and sacred precepts of the Gospel would be less degraded if certain spectacles and speculations were suppressed; for instance, the lotteries and raffles which we so constantly see at the doors of the churches. With scourges Christ drove out of the Temple those who sold and made it a house of merchandise." Then—a thing of very rare occurrence—the *Imparcial* quotes literally John ii. 14, 15, and Mark xi. 15, 17, and continues: "It is true, we have not seen in the lotteries and raffles which are going on in the courts of the churches, either sheep or doves, but only canary birds in cages, boxes of cigars, and many other articles; and do not believe that these bazaars, arranged by the fraternities of the churches, are those 'holy and sacred things,' of which the Jesuit journal speaks, nor are they calculated to 'confirm and deepen the religious faith.'" The same paper soon afterwards brought a powerful article against Jesuitism and Infallibility. And again it quotes the Scriptures, when a Carlist journal publishes the news that many of the Carlists, before joining their head-quarters, had gone to the confessional with their rifles in their hands, and after absolution, had taken the Sacrament. The *Imparcial* says: "To go in full armour to the confessional, and then to the Communion, may, according to Carlist usage, be very Catholic, but surely it is not Christian, it is not evangelical." And, quoting Matt. xxvi. 51-53, the *Imparcial* concludes: "But little are the Carlists concerned about the Gospel of St. Matthew, while they traverse Catalonia to water the tree of the Church with blood. True Catholics must be painfully affected when they see how much true religion is degraded by the Ultramontane prelates, and by the 'musket Catholics.'"

NEW OPENINGS FOR THE GOSPEL IN ESTREMADURA.

Nothing has as yet been publicly communicated of the remarkable willingness of the people of this western province—Estremadura—to receive the Gospel of Christ. Estremadura is, in many respects, an interesting province. The inhabitants have a good reputation throughout Spain; they are thought honest, robust, and energetic. The moral condition is far above that of the more southern province of Andalusia. The messengers of the blessed Gospel now traverse the land; and to show how gladly they have been received, I will give you their own words literally translated.

"All that I could say with regard to the reception of the Gospel in these villages would, compared with the reality, appear very poor. Even our adversaries regarded us with respect, while our friends in the villages of Montchermoso, Pozuelo, and Villanueva, gave us a hearty welcome. They found us a place of meeting, and after having visited many families during the day, explaining to them the object of our visit, we invited them to the meeting in the evening at eight o'clock. Accompanied by some friends, we went at the appointed time, but the streets were so much filled by an eager crowd that we could not get entrance into the house. We therefore resolved to address the people from the doorsteps; but, as we had expected, some agents of the priests, concealed in the dense mass of people who received our words of the Gospel of Christ joyfully, took advantage of the opportunity and raised the cry, 'A lie! a lie! Do not believe it.' For a moment this caused some commotion, but soon the disturbers were not very tenderly removed, and we could continue and end our address in the greatest stillness and order. A number of persons then surrounded us, shook us heartily by the hands, and placed their persons and houses at our disposal, and accompanied us to our lodgings. They were most anxious that we should stay for some time in the village, and bitterly lamented their ignorance of the religion of Christ. We promised shortly to revisit them, and prayed fervently that God would strengthen and increase their faith.

"The next day we went to the village of Pozuelo, where we were received with open arms and hearts. Here we knew already some Spanish peasants, who had embraced the faith of the Gospel. We held several meetings in private houses, and had always a large attendance. It would lead me too far to narrate all the incidents of this Gospel tour. I wish only to add that in the six villages which we visited the majority of the people are most favourable to the Gospel. I

was very much struck by their earnestness in searching the Scriptures.

We hope shortly to establish in Estremadura a station for a resident evangelist, with the addition of a school. *Per scholam ad ecclesiam!* This motto of the Reformers must prove its power and truth also in Spain if the work of evangelization is to become a power of life to the next generations.

THE WORK OF EVANGELIZATION AT SANTANDER, VALLADOLID, ETC.

From the north of Spain I have to give you good news. Some American missionaries have settled at Santander, which they intend to make a central evangelization station. We wish them a hearty God speed, especially since the north coast of Spain was as yet untouched by evangelists.

In Valladolid the work progresses favourably, notwithstanding great opposition. The small contributions for the hire of a large room increase but slowly, but I am thankful that our brethren have at last found a commodious hall for their services, for which they had longed and prayed so long. They have hired it at rather a high rental. We do not abandon the hope of having in God's good time a chapel for the well-attended religious services.

At Zaragoza, the centre of the late Carlist insurrection, the number of attendants at the evangelical services had considerably decreased; but we are happy to see how it again increases from day to day. At the last Communion, on the second Sunday of September, 144 persons partook of the Lord's Supper.

At Barcelona, Pastor Empaytaz has begun a still small but very important work. The members of his congregation, as he writes to me, have dedicated to the Lord a bed for the reception of sick and needy members. Such a step becomes a necessity, if I tell you that no Protestants are received in the general hospital except they deny their religious faith. If it is God's will, this one bed may be the beginning of the foundation of a general Protestant hospital in this second capital of Spain. It is but *one bed*, but the mustard-seed cast into the earth is also but one grain, and yet grows to be a tree, under the branches of which the birds of heaven dwell. Oh, that many would have it in their hearts to water this little plant with their gifts!

Of the work of God in the south of Spain, you have received deeply interesting accounts from your friend, the Rev. A. Benoliel, at Cadiz. His church and schools are in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Viliesed's new place of worship, at Jerez, will soon be finished; he is much blessed by God in his work among young and old.

At Seville, a very important work of evangelization is carried on under the direction of the Rev. L. Tugwell, the English chaplain. He has lately bought a large church, San Basilio. Two evangelists work under him. Cabrera, the ablest and soundest Spanish pastor, has a large number of hearers and church members. He is aided by Mr. Duncan, of the Scottish Evangelization Society, who is sent out to aid in the work of establishing and superintending the schools in connection with Cabrera's church.

I must reserve to a future communication an account of the various agencies at work in Madrid and elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING LAST MONTH.

Miss J. R. White, 12s. 3d.; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mason, 10s.; Rev. J. P. Routh, 10s.; Miss Amelia Hill, 2s.; Samuel Hanson, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; Dublin (additional), 3*l.* 10s.; Clonmel, 4*l.*; Waterford, 27*l.* 7s. 10d.; Limerick, 26*l.* 1s.; Cork, 12*l.* 13s.; Cashel, 1*l.*; Mr. J. D. Capel, 5s.; Rev. W. S. Ward, 10s.; R. B. Searle, Esq., 1*l.*; Miss Cotes, 10s.; J. Lockhart Gordon, Esq., 10s.; Earl of Cavan, 5s. 3d.; Thomas Morris, Esq., 10s.; Miss Knox, 15s.; Baron Van Loon, 2*l.*; John Anderson, Esq., 3s. 6d.; Rev. B. Browne, 2s. 6d.; John Goodman, Esq., M.D., 1*l.* 1s.; Miss C. Simmons, 2s. 6d.; Worcester Subscriptions, per Mr. Thomas Witherington, 6*l.* 9s. 6d.; Rev. W. Brailsford, 10s. 6d.; Rev. F. G. Kleinhenner, Bucharest, 5s.; the Misses Walker, 10s.; William James Gwynn, Esq., Antrim, 10s.; Mrs. Scott, 1*l.* 1s.; George Hunter, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Jordan, 10s.; Rev. G. W. Armitage, 5s.; Rev. J. Todd Brown, 2*l.* 2s.; Mrs. Meigh, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Rust, 1*l.*; Rev. John Borland, 5s.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Thank-offering for 70th Birthday, 25*l.*; Rev. Samuel Bardesley for Completion of Church at Joliette, 1*l.* 7s.; Francis Wright, Esq., 5*l.*; John Finch, Esq., 5*l.*; Thomas Barbour, Esq., 10*l.*

BY COLLECTOR.

A. Denoon, Esq., 5s.; Miss Fenn, 5s.; E. Dawson, Esq., 10s. 6d.; Colonel Gabb, 10s.; Rev. T. James, 5s.; Rev. G. T. Perks, 5s.; C. W. Smith, Esq., 5s.; George Unwin, Esq., 10s. 6d.; Sir A. Lawrence, 1*l.* 1s.; J. Martin, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; M. Martin, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Martin, 10s.; F. Ehrensetter, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Cæsar, 5s.; Rev. J. C. Galloway, 5s.; John Benham, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; Peter Cator, Esq., 1*l.*; N. Griffiths, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; Sir Francis Lycett, 1*l.* 1s.; Henry Spicer, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; W. T. Whelpton, Esq., 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Whelpton, 10s. 6d.

JAMES DAVIS, Secretary.
HERMANN SCHMETTAU, Ph.D., Foreign Secretary.

Alliance House, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1873.

*** *The Scottish and Irish Local Lists will be found under the heads of* "SCOTLAND" *and* "IRELAND."

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE.

Aberavon, Countess of, Aberdare	£2	0	0
Ackroyd, Miss, Dresden	1	3	9
Allen, E C, Esq, Bathle	0	10	0
Allen, W S, Esq, M.P., Cheadle	5	0	0
Ashburner, Mrs, Birkenhead	0	10	0
Atkinson, Rev S, Abingdon	0	2	6
Attwood, Mr M, Castle Donington	0	5	0
Baine, Rev H, Faringdon	0	5	0
Barrowclough, Rev J N, Bradwell	0	10	0
Battersby, Miss, Lillieshall	0	10	6
Belmont U.P. Church, per Mr Lindsay	1	0	0
Betts, Rev J, Painswick	0	10	0
Blacket, J, Esq, Pittown	1	1	0
Blackmore, Rev S, Faringdon	0	5	0
Blackwood, Rev Dr, Middleton Tyas (two years)	2	2	0
Ditto (Don)	0	15	0
Blake, Hon'd. Mrs Hume, Canada	1	0	0
Blenkinsopp, Rev R G L, Shadforth	0	5	0
Blisset, Rev George, Wells	0	10	6
Bohn, Mr, Ilfracombe	0	2	6
Bourne, W J, Esq, Oaken Gates	0	5	0
Boyns, Mr John, St Just	0	2	6
Bradbury, Rev W, Isle of Wight	0	5	0
Brandt, G, Esq, Amsterdam	1	13	0
Brandt, A L, Esq, Amsterdam	1	12	0
Bridge, Rev W, Conway	0	10	0
Bristowe, Lady, Windsor	1	1	0
Browne, Rev R, Ryde	0	2	6
Bubbin, Rev J M, New Mills	0	10	0
Burton, Rev R J, Andover	1	0	0
Butlin, Rev W W, Cambourne	0	5	0
Butterworth, A, Esq, Oldham	1	0	0
Buxton, Lady, Cromer	2	0	0
Campbell, Rev J Alex, Sandown, Isle of Wight	1	1	0
Cannon, Rev F, Sandgate	1	0	0
Cape, Mr J J, Barton	1	1	0
Capel, Mrs, Abergavenny	0	5	0
Carthew, Miss, Liskeard	0	5	0
Chawner, Rev W, Derby	0	10	0
Cheetham, John, Esq, Staleybridge	1	1	0
Clarkson, Rev W H, Canterbury	0	5	0
Clayton, Mrs, Totteridge	1	1	0
Coady, Mr W, Totnes	0	2	6
Connal, Mr M, Chesterfield	0	5	0
Cooke, Rev S, Richmond, York.	0	10	0
Cope, Rev A D, Yarmouth	0	2	6
Coulson, Rev J E, Falmouth	0	5	0
Cranswick, Rev E, Eastbourne	0	10	0
Crone, John, Esq, Penrith	1	0	0
Daily, Miss E M, Petersfield	1	1	0
Davis, J K, Esq, Hong Kong	1	1	0
Dawes, Colonel, Mrs, Red Hill	0	10	0
Dawson, E, Esq, Lancaster	1	0	0
Dayman, Rev John, Exm.	1	1	0
De Boinville, Rev W C, Burton	0	10	0
Driffill, H M, Esq, Winteringham	1	1	0
Drought, Rev J W F, Glenesirig	0	10	0
Drummond, P, Esq, Stirling	0	10	0
Dunbar, Rev Sir W, Bart, Haverfordwest	0	5	0
Duncan, Miss W, Chelborough	0	15	0
Edwards, Rev J, Hamburg	0	3	0
Evans, Rev C, Blackwall, Wirksworth	1	1	0
Elliott, A S, Esq, Hurst'point	£0	10	0
Fell, Rev J A, Frankridge	1	0	0
Filmer, A, Esq, Guildford	0	10	0
Fitzgerald, J P, Esq, Woodbridge	1	0	0
Flowers, Rev Field, Tiverton	0	10	0
Ford, T T, Esq, Stoke Bishop	0	5	0
Ford, W, Esq, Stonehouse	0	10	0
Fox, D C, Esq, Wellington	1	0	0
Fraser, Mrs, Rosskeen	0	5	0
Garner, F H, Esq, Teignmouth	1	1	0
Geige, Mrs, Bildeston	1	0	0
Gibson, Mrs, Ongar	1	1	0
Gibson, Henry, Esq, Ongar	2	2	0
Gibson, T, Esq, Newcastle-on-Tyne	0	10	0
Gifford, J B, Esq, Chard	1	0	0
Goodman, John, Esq, M.D., Southport	1	1	0
Graham, Mrs, Carlisle	1	1	0
Grant, H M, Esq, Arndilly	0	5	0
Greaves, F E, Esq, Chapel-en-le-Frith	1	1	0
Green, Miss, Newcastle-on-Tyne	0	5	0
Haigh, J L, Esq, Selby	1	1	0
Haines, Rev F, New Mills	0	5	0
Hallowes, Rev John	0	5	0
Hambleton, Mrs, Cheddleton	0	10	0
Hamlyn, Mr W, Totnes	0	2	6
Hanbury, Mrs R, Culling, Bedwell Park	5	0	0
Hare, Rev R H, Newark	0	10	0
Harris, Rev W, Barnet	0	10	0
Harvey, Rev G G, Hallsham	0	5	0
Heathfield, E E, Esq	0	10	6
Hebden, Rev A H R, Harwich	0	5	0
Heywood, A, Esq, Windermere	5	5	0
Hingstone, A, Esq, Liskeard	0	5	0
Hobbs, Rev G H, St Austell, Cornwall	0	5	0
Hooper, Mr G, St. Mary Cray	0	5	0
Horsey, Mr W D, Wellington	0	10	0
Horsnaill, C, Esq, Canterbury	0	10	0
Horton, Rev T G, Wolverhampton	0	5	0
Howland, John, Esq, Ilfracombe	0	5	0
Hulbert, W, Esq, E. Ilsley	0	5	0
Hurlock, Mrs, Exmouth	0	10	0
Jackson, Rev T N, Filey	0	15	0
James, W R, Esq, Chard	0	10	0
Johnson, Rev Paul, Lincoln	0	10	0
Kay, J C, Esq, Bury	1	1	0
Kent, H, Esq, Chesterfield	0	10	0
Lonsdale, R, Esq, Macclesfield	1	0	0
Lloyd, Mrs, Stourbridge	1	0	0
Lucas, Miss G, Malmesbury	0	3	0
Macaulay, H, Esq, Rotherham	1	0	0
McTier, Rev A H, Peterborough	0	10	6
McTurk, Mrs, South Cave	0	10	6
Mann, Rev John, Kineton	0	2	6
Martin, Rev F, Holsworthy	0	2	6
Maxwell, Rev E, Dunmow (two years)	1	0	0
Meikle, Rev G, Inverary	0	5	0
Millard, Rev James H, Huntingdon	0	5	0
Millar, Rev J, Methven	0	10	0
Miller, Rev Josiah, Newark	0	10	0
Moore, W J, Esq, Peterborough	0	10	0
Moore, Rev Chas, Garlenick, Cornwall	0	10	0
Moulton, Rev E, Sleaford	0	5	0
Morris, Thos, Esq, Lutterworth	0	10	0
Mullings, Rd, Esq, Cirencester	10	0	0
Mountford, Rev J, Durham	£0	5	0
Nattle, Thomas, Esq, Liskeard	0	10	0
Newstead, Miss, Tadcaster	0	5	0
Newton, Courtenay, Esq, Dunganon	1	0	0
Nowell, Rev. John, Dudley	0	5	0
Noble, Major W H, Aldershot	0	10	6
Norwegian Branch of E A	1	10	0
Osborn, Rev Dr, Richmond	0	10	6
Otter, Captain, Oban	1	0	0
Ough, Mr W, Totnes	0	2	6
Owen, Rev W, Damerham	0	5	0
Owens, T, Esq, Holywell	1	0	0
Peters, W H, Esq, Lympstone	1	1	0
Petrie, John, Esq, Rochdale	5	0	0
Priestley, Rev Josh, Acerington	0	5	0
Prust, Rev E T, Northampton	3	3	0
Pugh, Rev T, Gargrave	0	5	0
Ravenshaw, H J, Esq, East Sheen	1	1	0
Reid, Mrs Hamilton, Bray	0	10	6
Richards, Rev J, Old Swinford	1	1	0
Ridley, E, Esq, Hexham	0	10	0
Ridley, R, Esq, Hexham	0	10	0
Roosen, Rev R B, Hamburg	0	6	0
Ross, J B, Esq, Totnes	0	2	6
Rossell, Rev J, Hartlepool	0	5	0
Routh, Rev J O, Hawes	0	10	0
Rowlands, Rev J, Grimstone	1	1	0
Ryan, Rev J, Lynn	0	2	6
Sargeant, Mr G Y, Hanley	0	10	0
Say, Major, Braughing	1	0	0
Scholes, Rev Jas, Ilsington	0	5	0
Scott, Mrs, Esher	1	1	0
Scott, Andrew, Esq, Hamburg	0	15	0
Scott, Rev Dr, Bury	0	10	0
Searle, R B, Esq, Penzance	1	0	0
Shand, J B, Esq, Cardiff	1	1	0
Slater, George, Esq, Knutsford	1	0	0
Small, John, Esq, Petersfield	1	1	0
Smedley, Mrs, St. Ives	0	2	6
Smith, Rev H, St. Alban's	0	2	6
Smith, Rev Thornley, Swansea	0	5	0
Smith, Rev W, Cowlek	0	4	0
Smyth, Wm, Esq, Enniskillen	0	10	0
Stanton, Rev Vincent J, Halesworth	0	10	0
Stephenson, Rev R, South Shields	0	5	0
Stokes, H, Esq, Tiverton	1	0	0
Stokoe, Rev Thomas, Walsall	0	5	0
Terry, Rev T H, Pocklington	0	17	0
Toquette, Hy, Esq, Wimbledon	0	10	0
Tynte, Colonel Kemys, Cefn Mably	0	10	6
Urwick, Rev W, Hatherlow	0	10	0
Vaisey, J R, Esq, Halstead	1	1	0
Valiant, Lady, Portobello	1	0	0
Van Loon, Hon J W, Amsterdam	2	0	0
Vowler, John, Esq, Parnacott	1	1	0
Walters, R, Esq, Newcastle	1	1	0
Ward, Rev W S, Iver	0	10	0
Webb, Rev R H, Essendon	0	10	0
White, Miss, Fulwood	0	10	0
Wingell, Rev W L, Preston	0	5	0
Wood, Rev James, Worthing	1	1	0
Wren, Miss, Ilfracombe	0	10	0
Wright, F, Esq, Gunnaton (Sub and Don)	5	0	0
Wylie, McLeod, Esq, Weston-super-Mare	1	1	0
Wyville, Miss, Bedale	0	2	6
Zachary, T, Esq, Stourport	2	2	0
Ditto (Additional)	2	0	0

METROPOLIS AND ENVIRONS.

Alexander, Josias, Esq	£1	1	0
Alexander, J W, Esq	5	5	0
Alexander, Miss	0	5	0
Allcroft, J D, Esq	5	0	0
Anderson, James, Esq	1	0	0
Angus, Rev Dr	0	10	6
Arthur, Rev Wm	2	2	0
Ashley, Hon William	1	1	0
Bamford, Thomas, Esq	1	1	0
Bannerman, Lady	0	10	0
Barclay, J Gurney, Esq (Don)	5	0	0
Beales, Edmund, Esq	1	0	0
Benham, D, Esq	1	1	0
Benham, John, Esq	1	1	0
Bergne, Rev S B	£0	10	0
Bevan, F A, Esq	1	0	0
Bickersteth, Rev E H	0	5	0
Biden, John, Esq	0	10	0
Blake, Rev W A	0	10	6
Braithwaite, I, Esq	1	1	0
Braithwaite, I, Esq (Don)	10	0	0
Brooke, Major	1	0	0
Brown, Mrs Joseph	1	0	0
Buckmaster, T, Esq	1	1	0
Budgett, J S, Esq	1	1	0
Burk, Mrs	1	1	0
Burns, Rev Dr	0	5	0
Burrows, Major-General	0	10	6
Bury, Mrs	£0	10	0
Cæsar, Mr W H	0	5	0
Cadby, Phillip, Esq	1	1	0
Campbell, Rev W	1	0	0
Capper, Walter, Esq	1	1	0
Cater, J W, Esq	2	2	0
Cator, P, Esq	1	0	0
Challis, Alderman	1	1	0
Chichester, Earl of	1	1	0
Christopher, Miss	0	5	0
Churchill, Lord A S	2	2	0
Clarke, General	1	1	0
Cockerton, Richard, Esq	1	1	0
Compton, Mr. J	1	1	0

Cocks, Rev Dr	40	5	0
Corke, Mr A	0	2	6
Cotes, Miss	0	15	0
Croggen, T J, Esq	1	1	0
Crol, A Angus, Esq	2	2	0
Cull, James, Esq	1	1	0
Cundy, James, Esq	1	1	0
Cunningham, Rev Dr	0	10	0
Davis, Allen, Esq	1	1	0
Davis, Allen K, Esq	0	5	0
Davis, E E Kennard, Esq	0	5	0
Davis, G H, Esq, LL.D	0	5	0
Davis, Hewitt K, Esq	0	5	0
Davis, S Kennard, Esq	0	5	0
Davies, Mrs	0	5	0
Dawson, Enoss, Esq	0	10	6
Day, Wm, Esq	1	1	0
Deacon, John, Esq (Don.)	5	0	0
Denny, T A, Esq (Don.)	10	0	0
Dencon, Alexander, Esq	0	5	0
Duncan, James, Esq	1	1	0
Eales, W J, Esq	1	1	0
Edmond, Rev John, D.D.	0	5	0
Edmonds, Mrs	1	0	0
Ehrensaller, F, Esq	1	1	0
Ellis, Arthur, Esq	0	10	0
Ellis, Robert, Esq	1	1	0
Evans, Miss	1	0	0
Everett, E F, Esq	0	5	0
Fenn, Miss	0	5	0
Foote, Mrs	0	10	0
Fortescue, J F, Esq	1	1	0
Fowler, H N, Esq, M.P.	1	0	0
Fox, C Douglas, Esq	1	1	0
Friend, George, Esq	1	1	0
Gabb, Colonel	0	10	0
Gailey, Alexander, Esq	0	10	6
Gainsborough, Countess of	1	0	0
Galloway, Rev J C	0	10	0
Garlick, W, Esq, M.D.	1	0	0
Garwood, Rev John	0	10	0
Girdlestone, James, Esq	0	15	0
Goad, Mr James	0	5	0
Goad, Mr Frederick	0	5	0
Gordon, Lockhart, Esq	0	10	0
Griffiths, N, Esq	1	1	0
Gurney, Henry, Esq (Don.)	3	3	0
Gurney, S, Esq	1	1	0
Hanbury, Mrs. R Culling (Don.)	5	0	0
Hanbury, Robt, Esq (Don.)	5	0	0
Hanson, Sam, Esq	1	1	0
Heythuysen, Major Van	0	10	0
Hoare, Joseph, Esq	3	3	0
Hood, Mrs S J	1	1	0
Hoole, Rev Dr	0	10	6
Hough, Mr. E	0	5	0
Houghton, A, Esq	0	10	0
Houghton, Mrs	0	5	0
James, Rev Thomas	0	5	0
Janson, J W, Esq	1	0	0
Jay, A T, Esq	1	1	0
Jeanneret, E P, Esq	0	10	0
Jenner, F, Esq	0	10	6
Jobson, Rev Dr	0	10	0
Jocelyn, Colonel the Hon S	3	0	0
Johnston, R, Esq	0	10	6
Johnsen, Rev Robert	0	10	0
Kirkham, Mr G	0	5	0
Lawe, Colonel	0	10	0
Lake, Major-General	1	0	0
Lawrence, Sir Arthur	1	1	0
Leckie, C P, Esq	1	1	0
Leech, Joseph, Esq	1	1	0
Leonard, Miss	0	5	0
Liebenrood, Captain, R.N.	2	2	0
Littlehales, Captain, R.N.	0	10	6
Loomes, Mr J	0	5	0
Lowe, Captain	0	5	0
Lush, Hon Sir Robert	1	1	0
Lycett, Sir Francis	1	1	0
Maberley, G, Esq	1	1	0
McArthur, Messrs W & A (Don)	5	0	0
McLeod, Sir Donald (late)	5	0	0
McAll, Rev S	0	5	0
McInnes, Mrs	1	1	0
Mander, J Theo, Esq	0	2	6
Mannering, Rev E	0	10	0
Manners, Rev John	1	1	0
Marsh, Rev Sir W R T, Bart	1	1	0
Martin, John, Esq	1	1	0
Martin, Marcus, Esq	1	1	0
Martin, Mrs	0	10	0
Martin, Rev S	0	5	0
Matheson, Donald, Esq	1	1	0
Matheson, Mrs	0	10	6
Matheson, H M, Esq (Don.)	10	0	0
Matheson, Rev J	0	5	0
Mathieson, J E, Esq	2	2	0
Mayo, Herbert, Esq	1	1	0
Merry, Messrs William, and Son	0	10	0
Moore, George, Esq	1	1	0
Moore, Joseph, Esq	1	1	0
Nichols, Rev S	0	5	0
Nicks, William, Esq	0	5	0
Nolan, Rev Thomas, B.D.	0	5	0
Nolloth, Miss S	0	4	0
Palmer, Mr and Miss	0	3	6
Payne, William, Esq	0	10	0
Pearse, Edmund, Esq	0	10	0
Pennefather, Rev W	0	10	0
Perks, Rev G T	0	5	0
Peters, Josh, Esq	2	2	0
Pewtress, S, Esq	0	10	0
Pollock, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G (late)	2	2	0
Pollock, Lady	1	1	0
Portal, Miss (Don.)	10	0	0
Potts, Edward, Esq	1	1	0
Powell, N J, Esq	1	1	0
Price, Rev A C	0	5	0
Priestley, Mrs	1	1	0
Raleigh, Rev Dr A	0	5	0
Reed, Miss	0	1	0
Reynolds, J S, Esq	1	1	0
Roberts, Henry, Esq	0	10	0
Roberts, Rev W	0	10	0
Robinson, Rev E	0	5	0
Ross, Rev John	0	5	0
Rudall, John, Esq	1	1	0
Sage, Mr J	0	5	0
Sands, John, Esq	0	10	0
Sarjant, Mrs	0	5	0
Sercombe, Thomas, Esq	1	1	0
Sharpe, Mrs	0	10	0
Shaw, A N, Esq (late)	1	1	0
Shawe, Rev H E	0	10	0
Shipton, W E, Esq	0	5	0
Shoobridge, Rev S	2	0	0
Skinner, J Holt, Esq	2	2	0
Smith, Mr C W	0	5	0
Smith, Henry, Esq (late)	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs	1	1	0
Smithies, T B, Esq	0	10	6
Spence, L H, Esq	0	10	0
Sperling, John, Esq	1	1	0
Spicer, Henry, Esq	1	1	0
Spicer, James, Esq	1	1	0
Spicer, James, jun, Esq	1	1	0
Spicer, W R, Esq	1	1	0
Stabb, John, Esq	0	5	0
Stewart, Mr Lewis	0	5	0
Stoughton, Rev Dr	0	10	0
Strachan, J M, Esq	1	1	0
Strange, J C, Esq	0	10	0
Stuart, Herbert C, Esq	0	10	0
Sweetland, Mrs	0	5	0
Tagg, William, Esq	0	10	0
Tarbotton, Rev W	0	5	0
Thompson, H, Esq	1	1	0
Thornton, Mrs	0	10	6
Townley J, Esq, and Mrs	1	1	0
Titt, C P, Esq	1	1	0
Tritton, Joseph, Esq	1	1	0
Ditto (Don)	2	2	0
Tucker, Rev F	0	5	0
Tucker, Henry, Esq	1	0	0
Tucker, H Carre, Esq, C.B.	0	10	6
Tustin, J J, Esq	1	0	0
Tyler, Rev W	0	10	0
Underhill, E B, Esq, LL.D.	0	5	0
Unwin, George, Esq	0	10	6
Vanner, James Engelbert, Esq	2	2	0
Wace, W A, Esq	0	10	0
Walker, Edward, Esq	1	1	0
Walker, Major-General J G (late)	1	1	0
Warton, W H, Esq	1	1	0
Watts, William, Esq	0	10	0
Webb, R T, Esq	1	1	0
Welsh, J Kemp, Esq	5	5	0
Whelpton, W T, Esq	0	10	6
Whelpton, Mrs	0	10	6
Whitefoord, Mr C	0	5	0
Wildman, Mrs	0	10	0
Wilcox, B A, Esq	1	1	0
Williams, George, Esq	1	1	0
Williams, William, Esq	0	5	0
Winslow, Dr Forbes	1	1	0
Winsor, F A, Esq	1	0	0
Woolmer, J B, Esq	0	5	0
Wright, Henry, Esq	1	1	0

South London Sub-division.

Bailey, E, Esq	1	1	0
Bennett, J F, Esq	1	1	0
Bergne, Rev S B	0	10	0
Bretherton, F, Esq	1	1	0
Brown, D T, Esq	1	1	0
Burgess, J, Esq	0	10	0
Burgess, Miss	0	5	0
Chubb, J, Esq	1	1	0
Gabriel, C T, Esq	1	1	0
Gabriel, Christopher, Esq, jun.	0	10	6
Gabriel, John T, Esq	0	10	6
Gabriel, Joseph T, Esq	0	10	6
Gabriel, T, Esq, jun	0	10	6
Gill, Rev J	0	5	0
Grellier, Mr, Mrs, and Miss	1	10	0
Hadley, J L, Esq	1	1	0
Hadley, Mrs	1	1	0
Higgs, Geo, Esq	0	5	0
Jenkinson, C T, Esq	0	10	6
Jeppa, Mr and Mrs C	1	1	0
Jones, Rev D	0	5	0
Key, Mrs Thomas	1	1	0
M'Arthur, A, Esq	2	2	0
M'Arthur, W, Esq, M.P.	5	5	0
Morris, W, Esq	1	1	0
Nash, Mrs James	0	10	6
Payne, Mr and Mrs	1	1	0
Pike, John, Esq	1	0	0
Rawlings, E, Esq	1	1	0
Rixon, A H, Esq	1	1	0
Shaw, E R, Esq	1	1	0
Smith, W M, Esq	0	10	6
Taylor, Rev W H	0	5	0
Tressider, J E, Esq	1	1	0
Tyerman, Rev Luke	1	1	0
Watson, Miss	0	10	0
Webster, Dr	0	10	0

By the London Ladies' Committee.

Anderson, Miss Wright	1	1	0
Arthur, Mrs	1	0	0
Atkinson, Mrs H J, Acton	2	2	0
Bacon, Miss	0	5	0
Brankstone, Mrs	1	1	0
Budgett, Mrs J S	1	1	0
Bunting, Mrs	0	10	0
Carnegy, Miss (two years)	0	10	0
Clarke, Mrs	1	1	0
Davis, Mrs Allen	1	1	0
Davis, Miss H	0	5	0
Davis, Mrs James	0	5	0
Dickinson, Mrs	1	0	0
Dobson, Rev J P, Chelmsford	0	5	0
Dobson, Mrs	0	5	0
Dutton, Miss	1	1	0
Edmonds, Mrs	0	10	0
Edmonds, Miss	0	10	0
Edmonds, Miss S	0	10	0
Elliott, Mrs J S	1	1	0
Ellis, W R, Esq	1	1	0
Ellis, Mrs	0	10	0
Ellis, Lady	1	1	0
Finlay, Mrs	1	1	0
Ditto (in memory of the late T. Finlay, Esq)	1	1	0
Fowler, late Mrs (per R N Fowler, Esq, M.P.)	5	0	0
Gouldsmith, Mr and Mrs	0	10	0
Gray, Mrs H	0	5	0
Gurney, Mrs Samuel	2	2	0
Hall, Mrs P B, Broadfield, Crawley	0	10	6
Hanson, Mrs	1	1	0
Hitchcock, Mrs	1	1	0
Hunter, Mrs John	1	1	0
Jackson, Mrs W	0	5	0
Jones, Miss, Reading	0	5	0
King, Mrs Charles	0	5	0
Mayo, Miss	0	10	0
M'Arthur, A, Esq	1	1	0
Perry, Mrs W	0	10	0
Pewtress, Mrs	0	10	0
Picard, Dr and Mrs	0	10	0
Roberts, Mrs Charles	0	10	0
Schmettau, Mrs	0	5	0
Schofield, Mrs (deceased)	1	0	0
Seaton, Mrs J L, Hull	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs H, Blackheath	0	5	0
Stoljohann, Mrs	0	10	0
Thompson, H H, Esq	0	5	0
Tottie, Mrs	0	10	0
Ware, Mrs J M	1	1	0
Weitbrecht, Mrs	0	10	0
Williams, Mrs	1	1	0

THE PROVINCES.

AYLESBURY.

Bata, Rev, Jno.	£0	5	0
Clarke, John, Esq	0	10	0
Dickens, Mr	0	2	6
Griffith, John, Esq	0	10	0
Gunn, John, Esq	0	10	0
Madder, Charles M, Esq	0	10	0
Pariby, Mr Wm	0	10	0
Shelley, Rev A T	0	5	0
Ward, William, Esq	1	0	0
Watson, Henry, Esq	£0	10	0
Willison, John, Esq	0	5	0
Collection after Public Meeting	2	0	0

BATH.

Alcock, Gen G	0	2	6
Ames, Mrs	1	0	0
Anderdon, Captain	0	10	0
Aylmer, Major-General	1	10	0
Ayre, E W, Esq	0	10	0
Batho, J E, Esq	1	0	0
Bell, Dr	£0	10	0
Buckle, Lieut-Colonel	0	10	0
Caulfield, Edwin T, Esq	0	10	0
Chesterton, Miss	0	2	6
Crosby, The Misses	0	5	0
Dalloway, H Esq	0	2	6
Daniel, J, Esq	0	10	0
Drew, Mr J H	0	5	0
Drought, Miss	0	5	0
Evans, Dr	0	2	6
Eyre, E W, Esq	0	2	6

Olbers, Mr. James	£0	2	6
Godfrey, A T, Esq	0	2	6
Godwin, C, Esq	0	10	0
Goldie, J H, Esq	0	10	0
Golledge, Mr Isaac	0	2	6
Goodenough, Mr John	0	2	6
Gould, Mr John	0	5	0
Heywood, R O, Esq	0	2	6
Holborow, I, Esq, N Wraxall	0	10	0
Hulbert, J, Esq	0	5	0
Langley, W H, Esq	0	5	0
Little, Mrs	0	5	0
Marsh, Capt Edwd	0	5	0
Miller, John, Esq	0	2	6
Pooley, Miss	0	5	0
Rutherford, H B, Esq	0	10	0
Sargent, Rev W H	0	5	0
Ditto, Mrs	0	2	6
Saunders, Mr M	0	2	6
Sheppard, Mr W	0	5	0
Shum, Mr	0	5	0
Slater, Rev W	0	2	6
Smith, E G, Esq	0	10	0
Stanley, Mrs	0	2	6
Stedley, Mr R	0	2	6
Turner, Major-General	0	10	0
Timms, Chas, Esq	0	2	6
Veale, Mr W H	0	5	0
Watson, Colonel Thos	0	10	0
Wellington, T, Esq	0	10	0
Whinyates, General F F	0	5	0
Williams, Rev C	0	5	0
Wood, Mrs	0	10	0
Worsley, Miss	0	10	0
Wynch, Colonel			

BEDFORD.

Acton, Mr	0	2	6
Bamber, H J, Esq	1	1	0
Boswell, Major	0	5	0
Guise, Lieut-Col	0	5	0
Howard, John, Esq	0	10	0
Howard, Frederick, Esq	0	10	0
Piggott, Mrs	0	5	0
Ram, Rev S J, Pavenham	0	10	0
Samuel, Rev P, and Mrs	0	10	0
Sim, Mrs	0	5	0
Sutcliffe, Rev C E	0	5	0
Tucker, Joseph, Esq, Pavenham	1	0	0
Waller, Rev S R	0	10	0
Wood, Mr	0	5	0

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Ainsley, Miss	0	2	6
Barclay, Rev D	0	2	6
Beveridge, Mr	0	2	6
Black, Mr George	0	2	6
Brown, Dr	0	2	6
Cairns, Rev Dr	0	2	6
Cairns, Miss	0	2	6
Carr, Mrs	0	2	6
Collection at Bank-hill Church	1	0	2
Collection at Baptist Chapel	0	14	11
Collection at Free Church, Tweedmouth	0	4	6
Dodds, Mr. Ralph	0	5	0
Douglass, R, Esq	0	5	0
Gilchrist, Mr C L	0	5	0
Gilroy, Mr J	0	2	6
McLeish, Rev J	0	2	6
Millar, Rev J A	0	2	6
Oliver, Rev J	0	2	6
Patterson, Mr J, M.D	0	2	6
Paulin, Mr J S L	0	2	6
Paulin, Mr G L	0	2	6
Paxton, Mr W	0	2	6
Pryce, Mrs	0	5	0
Purves, James, Esq	0	5	0
Purves, Mr James, jun	0	5	0
Robertson, Miss E	0	10	0
Scott, Rev R	0	2	6
Young, Mrs J	0	2	6
Young, Mr M	0	2	6

BIRMINGHAM.

(Ladies' Committee.)

Agard, Mr E W	£0	5	0
Anstey, Mr	0	10	0
Antrobus, P, Esq	0	5	0
Avery, Mrs Thomas	1	1	0
Avery, W H, Esq	1	1	0
Berry, Mrs Samuel	0	2	6
Bodington, Mrs	0	1	0
Benson, Mrs C	0	5	0
Box, Rev W	0	5	0
Crosbee, Mr H	0	2	6
Dyson, Mr	0	10	0
Fowler, Mrs W, Edington	0	5	0
Fowler, Miss, ditto	0	1	0
Griffiths, Mr F H	0	2	6
Griffiths, Mr W R	0	2	6
Hall, Mrs William	0	5	0
Harrison, Mrs, Edington	0	2	6
Heeley, Mrs Clement	0	5	0
Hudson, Mr W	0	5	0
James, Mrs T S	0	5	0
Mackay, Mrs Eric	0	5	0
Marriott, Mr Richard	0	5	0
Mellor, Mrs J	0	5	0
Millward, Ezra, Esq	0	10	0
Riddell, Mrs William W	£1	1	0
Ditto (Don)	0	10	0
Ryland, J, Esq	0	10	0
Scurrah, Dr	0	5	0
Thwaites, Rev H G	0	5	0
Topp, Thomas, Esq	0	10	0
Unett, J, Esq	1	1	0
Wakefield, Rev W, Curdworth	1	0	0
Webb, Mrs, Edington	0	5	0
Yates, John, Esq	0	10	0

BOLTON.

Barlow, James, Esq	1	1	0
Barlow, Jas, Esq (Additional)	1	1	0
Bell, John Thompson, Esq	0	10	6
Hebden, John, Esq	1	1	0
Howard, Miss	0	10	8
Kinlay, Joseph, Esq	0	10	8
Knowles, George, Esq	1	1	0
Knowles, John, Esq	1	1	0
Marsden, Peter C, Esq	1	1	0
Marsden, Jas, Esq	1	1	0
Musgrave, Joseph, Esq	1	1	0
Walker, James, Esq			

BRADFORD.

Aldersley, Mrs	0	5	0
Bottomley, Moses, Esq	2	0	0
Briggs, Arthur, Esq	1	1	0
Brown, Ald	1	1	0
Cooke, John, Esq	1	1	0
Fawcett, Richard, Esq	1	1	0
Garnett, James, Esq	1	1	0
Glover, John, Esq	0	10	6
Glyde, W K, Esq	1	1	0
Law, James, Esq	1	1	0
Lockwood, Rev J, Gt Horton	0	10	0
MacDonald, Miss	0	5	0
Martin, The Misses	0	10	0
Mitchell, Henry, Esq	2	2	0
Mitchell, J H, esq	1	1	0
Muff, Thos P, Esq	0	10	6
Parkinson, George, Esq	0	10	0
Rand, John, Esq	1	1	0
Rawson, John, Esq	1	1	0
Salt, Edward, Esq	5	0	0
Salt, George, Esq	5	0	0
Salt, Sir Titus, Bart	5	0	0
Salt, Titus, Esq, jun	5	0	0
Singleton, Edward, Esq	1	1	0
Tillotson, Miles, Esq	1	1	0
Townend, W H, Esq	1	0	0
Trudinger, A, Esq	1	1	0
Wales, James, Esq	0	2	6
Wood, Rev B			

BRIDPORT.

Beach, Mr Thomas	0	10	0
Crocker, Mr	0	3	0
Edmonds, Mr C	0	5	0
Ewens, Mr G B	0	5	0
Howell, Mr H	0	2	6
Knight, Mr A	0	2	6
Reader, Mr W	0	2	6
Reid, Mr R	0	5	0
Stradling, Mr A	0	5	0
Wilson, Mrs C			

BRIGHTON.

Broadhurst, T B, Esq	0	5	0
Clarence, Miss	0	10	6
Figgis, Rev J B	0	5	0
Fox, Douglas, Esq	1	0	0
Hannington, C S, Esq	1	0	0
Hart, Mrs	0	5	6
Hull, Captain	0	5	0
Moseley, Rev Thomas	1	0	0
Saunders, Miss	0	10	0
Snelling, H, Esq	0	2	6
Swanwick, J K, Esq	1	1	0
Verral, Mrs	0	2	6
Walker, Miss	0	2	6
Wilkins, Rev J	0	2	6
Winter, T B, Esq	1	0	0

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.

Budgett, S, Esq	0	10	6
Budgett, W H, Esq	0	10	6
Burder, Mrs	0	2	6
Caston, Rev M	0	5	0
Elwin, Dr J F	0	10	6
Frazel, C W, Esq	1	1	0
Godwin, Mr C	0	5	0
Gotch, Rev Dr	0	5	0
Lawes, Mr H F	0	5	0
Leonard, G H, Esq	0	5	0
Philips, Mrs W	0	5	0
Rawson, Miss, Clifton	0	10	0
Robinson, Rev W W	0	5	0
Sanders, Mr E	0	5	0
Sandford, Rev W, Kingswood-hill	0	10	6
Sells, J, Esq	0	10	0
Sells, Mrs	0	10	0

CARLISLE.

Donald, Mr M H	0	5	0
Ferguson, Mr G	0	5	0
Ferguson, Miss	0	5	0
Gillbanks, Mr J H	0	5	0
Graham, T H, Esq	1	1	0
Hodgson, T H, Esq	£1	1	0
James, Isaac, Esq	0	10	0
Maxwell, Mr W	0	5	0
Nanson, John, Esq	1	0	0
Robinson, Mrs	0	10	0
Wright, N, Esq	0	5	0

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Guernsey.

St. Peter Port Branch.

Agnew, Mrs Hilary	0	3	4
Agnew, Mrs T H	0	1	8
Allen, Mr J	0	4	1
Annesley, Miss	0	4	2
Applegate, Mrs	0	2	6
Bannatyne, Mr	0	10	0
Barbenson, Rev P S	0	4	2
Baynes, Captain G M	0	5	0
Blake, Mrs	0	5	2
Brock, Rev Thomas	0	5	0
Chinnery, Miss	0	2	6
Dalton, Mrs	0	4	2
De Garis, The Misses	0	4	2
De Jersey, Miss M	0	10	0
De la Condamine, Mr John	0	10	0
De la Condamine, Mrs	0	2	6
De St Dalmas, Mr A E	0	10	0
Dobrée, Mr George	0	10	0
Dobrée, Mrs George	0	5	0
Dobrée, Miss A	0	5	0
Dorey, Mr Hirsel	0	4	2
Druce, Mr Jesse	0	0	5
Fraser, Colonel	0	2	6
Fraser, Mrs	0	2	6
Gosselin, Mrs T W	0	5	0
Harrison, Miss C M	0	2	6
Huntley, Mr Richard	0	10	0
Huyshe, Lieut.-General, C.B.	0	10	0
Ingrouille, Mrs	0	4	2
Jacob, Miss Jane	0	2	6
Jeans, Mrs	0	1	8
Le Page, Mr Peter	0	4	2
Maingay, Miss E	1	0	0
Maingay, Miss Helen	1	0	0
Maingay, Miss M	0	10	0
Maitland, Mrs	0	2	6
Mansell, Mrs John	0	2	6
Mansell, Miss C	0	5	0
Mourant, Mr James	0	5	0
Pidcock, Mr George	0	10	0
Rougier, Mr John	0	4	2

St Martin's Branch.

Agnew, Miss Susan	0	1	3
Blanche, Mrs John	0	1	0
Buntel, Mr Thomas	0	0	10
Bourgaize, Mr Peter	0	1	8
Brasant, Miss Mary	0	0	10
De Bertrand, Mr Philip	0	2	1
De Moulpied, Mr T	0	2	6
De Putron, Mr Peter	0	0	10
Le Clerc, Mr John	0	1	8
Le Lacheur, Mr Peter	0	4	2
Le Page, Mr James	0	2	6
Le Page, Mr Peter	0	5	0
Mahy, Mr W	0	0	10
Martin, Mrs P	0	0	5
Ogier, Mr Peter	0	0	10
Rabey, Mr George, sen	0	0	10
Roberts, Mrs Peters	0	1	0
Tardif, Miss Mary M	0	1	8
Taylor, Mr Steven	0	1	0
Torode, Mr John	0	2	6

Castel Branch.

Carré, Mr Helier	0	2	6
Carré, Mrs Rachel	0	1	8
Falla, Frederick	0	2	1
Hocart, Mr Peter	0	0	10
Lenfesty, Mr Thomas	0	1	3
Le Page, Mr James	0	2	6
Le Page, Mr Thomas	0	1	8

St. Saviour's Branch.

Alexandre, Miss S	0	0	10
Blondel, Mr John	0	5	2
Blampied, Rev Peter and Mrs	0	3	4
Bourgaize, Mr Thomas	0	0	10
De Garis, Miss	0	0	10
Guilbert, Mrs	0	0	10
Le Lacheur, Mrs	0	0	10
Le Page, Mrs	0	0	10
Naftel, Mr and Mrs A	0	3	4
Naftel, Mr J	0	1	3
Naftel, Mr Nicholas	0	1	0
Robin, Mr John	0	1	8
Simon, Mr John	0	1	8
Torode, Mrs Julia	0	0	10

St. Pierre-du-Bois Branch.

Brehaut, Mr Peter	0	1	8
De Garis, Mr John, Grés	0	4	0
Langlois, Mr R, Pont	0	1	8
Le Huray, Mr Thomas, Retnes	0	1	8
Le Huray, Mr Thomas, jun	0	1	8
Le Messurier, Miss Lucile	0	1	8
Lenfestey, Mr J	0	1	8
Robilliard, Mr P, Rales	0	1	8

Forest Branch.

Mauger, Mr Pierre, Vilette	0	1	8
Queripel, Mr Peter	0	0	10

Tortoral Branch.

	£	s	d
Jehan, Mr and Mrs Nichs.	0	2	0

Sark Branch.

Baker, Mr Francis	0	0	10
Cachemaille, Rev J L	0	7	0
Grut, Miss Julia	0	7	0
Grut, Miss Cecilia	0	7	0
Guille, Mr Peter	0	0	10
Hamon, Mr George	0	1	8
Le Page, Mr William	0	0	10
Tanquerel, Mr Philip	0	2	6

JERSEY.

Armstrong, Mr C D	0	2	6
Bertram, Mr E	0	5	0
Bent, Colonel	0	5	0
Briard, Captain	0	2	6
Caple, Mrs	0	2	6
Conquest, Mr W	0	2	6
Davey, Mr J P	0	5	0
Dawson, Mrs	0	2	6
Dixon, Mrs Colonel Graham	1	0	0
Dupay, Rev A J	0	2	6
Dymond, Rev J	0	2	6
Dunlop, Mrs	0	2	0
Gallie, Mr C	0	5	0
Gray, Mr W C	0	2	6
Hamon, Mr C	0	5	0
Hamon, Mr P	0	5	0
Harbutt, Mr	0	2	6
Hastings, Mrs	0	2	6
Heyland, Lt-Col	1	0	0
Hider, Rev G	0	2	6
Kendra, Mr	0	2	6
Knocker, Mrs	0	1	0
Lane, Mr Thomas	0	2	6
Le Bailey, Mr	0	2	6
Le Geyt, Miss	0	2	6
Le Nevue, Rev T, St John's	0	5	0
Lindon, Rev T A	0	5	0
Luke, Rev W	0	2	6
Marrett, Colonel	0	5	0
Messeroy, Mr G	0	5	0
Morris, Mr J	0	5	0
Muir, Rev J J	0	5	0
Neel, Elias, Esq, Jurat	1	0	0
Neill, Mr F	0	5	0
Norman, Mr C	0	2	6
Norman, Mr J	0	2	6
Perrett, Rev J	0	2	6
Pickworth, Mrs	0	2	6
Pironet, Mrs	0	5	0
Prigg, Mr	0	2	6
Quirk, Mr T	0	5	0
Reid, Mr W P	0	2	6
Tindall, Rev J	0	2	6
Williams, Mr E C	0	5	0

CHELTENHAM.

Abbot, Mrs	0	5	0
Akenhead, Mrs	0	5	0
Baron, Miss	0	5	0
Brown, Rev Dr A Morton	0	5	0
Codd, Miss	0	5	0
Dandridge, Mrs	0	5	0
De Ferrieres, The Baron	0	10	0
De Ferrieres, The Baroness	0	10	0
Digby, Rev George	1	0	0
Falkener, Miss	0	10	0
Falkener, Miss H	0	10	0
Friend, A	0	10	0
Garstin, Mrs	0	5	0
Lamb, Mrs	1	0	0
Lewis, John, Esq	0	5	0
Lewis, Mrs	0	5	0
Lloyd, Mrs F H	0	10	0
Roper, Henry, Esq	0	5	0
Searth, Mrs	0	10	0
Walker, T, Esq	0	10	0
Watson, Mrs	0	5	0
Wilkinson, Miss	0	10	0

CLEVEDON.

Hicks, Miss	0	2	6
Hicks, Miss F	0	2	6
Hicks, Miss J	0	2	6
Hicks, Miss M	0	2	6
Jackson, J, Esq	0	5	0
Ransford, S, Esq	0	5	0
Simmons, Miss C	0	2	6
Wason, Mrs	0	2	6
Wills, F, Esq	1	1	0

DERBY.

Allport, Jas, Esq	2	0	0
Balgay, Captain	0	2	6
Barron, Mr and Mrs	0	10	0
Brown, Rev Richard	0	5	0
Chettle, Rev W W	0	2	6
Count, Mr	0	5	0
Cox, Miss Jane	0	10	0
Cox, Miss	0	10	0
Evans, Miss	1	0	0
Karp, Mr F	0	5	0
Foley, Rev E W	0	5	0
Fordham, Rev J S	0	5	0
Gell, Miss	0	10	6
German, Joseph, Esq, M.D.	0	10	0
German, George, Esq.	0	5	0
Humphreys, Mr	0	5	0
Jones, Mr Joseph	0	2	6
Massey, Mrs	0	10	0
Needham, Mrs	0	5	0
Ogle, Dr	0	10	0
Ollard, Rev H	0	5	0
Simpson, Rev A L	0	5	0
Smith, Rev Gerard	0	10	0
Smith, Rowland, Esq	1	0	0
Wright, Francis, Esq, Osmaston	1	0	0
Whittaker, Samuel, Esq	0	5	0
Wheeldon, William, Esq	0	10	0
Wilkins and Ellis, Messrs	0	2	6
Wilson, Miss, Kedleston	0	10	0
Collections during Week of Prayer	10	5	6½

EXETER.

Carr, Mr B F	0	5	0
Evans, The Misses	0	5	0
Heathcote, Mr A H	0	5	0
Jenkins, Mr	0	10	0
Ware, J, Esq, jun, Woodbury	0	10	0
Wippell, Rev W, Woodbury	0	10	0

HULL.

Atkinson, A, Esq	0	5	0
Atkinson, H J, Esq	0	10	0
Bonnin, Mrs	0	5	0
Firbank, Miss	0	5	0
Healey, Edward, Esq	0	5	0
Hill, J H, Esq	0	5	0
Hill, Miss	0	5	0
Hill, Miss M A	0	5	0
Irving, W, Esq	0	5	0
Locking, J A, Esq	0	5	0
Lunn, Dr	0	10	0
Merrat, A, Esq	0	10	0
Mowatt, A, Esq	0	10	0
Richardson, J Shirley, Esq	0	5	0
Sissison, W, Esq	0	5	0
Sissons, William, Esq	1	1	0
Stratten, Robert, Esq	0	5	0
Wade, J A, Esq	0	10	0

KESWICK.

Battersby, Rev Canon	1	0	0
Forbes, G, Esq	1	0	0
McLeod, Miss Ann	0	2	6
Stanger, Joseph, Esq	1	0	0

LEAMINGTON.

Beagus, Mrs	0	10	0
Broughton, Heron, Esq	1	1	0
Brown, J S, Esq	0	5	0
Charles, Mrs H	0	2	6
Clark, Mr J Fenn	0	5	0
Davis, Mr James	0	2	6
Harris, Mr James	0	2	0
Heard, Mrs	0	5	0
Nutter, Mrs	0	10	0
Osborne, Miss	0	5	0
Purvis, Lieut-Colonel	0	5	0
Schwarock, Mr D	0	2	6
Smith, Mr J	0	2	6
Wackrill, Mr Thomas S	0	5	0

LEEDS.

Armitage, Rev G W	0	5	0
Baines, Edward, Esq, M.P.	1	1	0
Baines, Frederick, Esq	1	1	0
Brigg, William, Esq	0	10	6
Brigg, J E, Esq	0	10	0
Brigg, Rev W H	0	10	6
Cranswick, M, Esq	0	5	0
Jowitt, John, Esq	0	10	0
Lord, Rev J H	0	5	0
Nussey, John, Esq, Birstal	0	13	0
Slater, Edward, Esq	0	10	0

LEICESTER.

Davys, Rev E	1	1	0
Harris, Richard, Esq	1	1	0
Harrop, Mr	0	10	0
Isaacs, Rev A A	0	10	6
Paul, T D, Esq, J.P.	1	0	0
Rust, Mrs	1	0	0
Wilshere, Rev T	0	10	0

LEWES.

A Friend (don.)	0	5	0
Ditto	0	2	6
Haywood, Miss	0	2	6
Helby, Captain	0	10	0
Mannington, Mr. Wm	0	5	0
Moore, Mr Henry	0	10	0
Morris, Mr Arthur	0	2	6
Parsons, Mr C	0	2	6
Parsons, John L, Esq	1	0	0
Parsons, Miss	0	2	6
Parsons, Miss J	0	2	6
Prentice, Rev J	0	2	6

LIVERPOOL.

Allan, Bryce, Esq	1	1	0
Allan, Alexander, Esq	1	1	0
Annesley, Lieut-Colonel J T	0	2	0
Barclay, W, Esq	0	5	0
Baldwin, Mr W	0	5	0
Bell, Thomas, Esq	1	0	0
Bickersteth, Mrs R	1	1	0
Birrell, Rev C M	0	5	0
Campbell, Mrs	0	10	0
Capper, Jasper, Esq	0	10	0
Cleaver, W, Esq	0	10	0
Cropper, J, Esq	2	2	0
Crosfield, William, Esq	2	0	0
Crosfield, E, Esq	0	10	0
Fergusson, William, Esq	1	1	0
Garnett, Thomas, Esq	0	10	0
Gee, Dr Robert	1	1	0
Gibson, Robert, Esq	0	10	0
Graham, Duncan, Esq	2	2	0
Golding, W R, Esq	1	1	0
Golding, Mrs	0	5	0
Golding, Mrs W R	0	10	0
Hay, Rev John	0	5	0
Healey, E, Esq	0	10	0
Healey, S R, Esq	0	10	0
Houghton, John, Esq	1	1	0
Johnson, Richard, Esq	1	1	0
MacDiarmid, J, Esq	0	10	6
Macfie, J W, Esq	1	1	0
Marples, Mr David	0	5	0
Martin, John, Esq	1	1	0
Matheson, Thomas, Esq	0	10	0
Milner, Rev J W, and Mrs, Birkenhead	0	10	0
Parry, E P, Esq	1	1	0
Patterson, John, Esq	1	1	0
Pelling, Stanley and Co, Messrs.	0	10	6
Price, Hugh B, Esq	0	10	6
Reeves, Orlando, Esq	0	5	0
Reid, John, Esq	0	5	0
Richardson, James, Esq, jun	1	1	0
Robinson, Robert, Esq	1	0	0
Rowe, J J, Esq	2	2	0
Seaton, F L, Esq	1	0	0
Spence, James, Esq	1	0	0
Spence, Mrs J	1	1	0
Stephenson, J, Esq	1	1	0
Williamson, S, Esq	1	1	0
Wilson, James Moncrieff, Esq	0	10	0

Per Ladies' Committee.

Allan, Mrs B	0	5	0
Bell, Mrs T	0	5	0
Cropper, Mrs J	0	10	0
Crosfield, Mrs W (two years)	1	0	0
Davies, Miss	0	10	0
Dowie, Mrs K	0	5	0
Fergusson, Mrs W	0	5	0
Garnett, Mrs	0	5	0
Henderson, Mrs	0	5	0
Henderson, Miss	0	5	0
King, Miss	0	10	0
Maciver, Miss	0	5	0
Mackenzie, Miss	0	5	0
Macnaught, Mrs	0	5	0
Matheson, Mrs T	0	5	0
Munn, Miss	0	5	0
Newton, Mrs J	0	10	0
Parkin, Mrs	0	5	0
Perrie, Mrs	0	5	0
Pritchard, Miss	0	5	0
Ralph, Mrs	0	5	0
Reid, Mrs John	0	10	0
Roberts, Miss	0	5	0
Roche, Miss	0	5	0
Semple, Miss			

MANCHESTER.

Armitage and Rigby, Messrs	2	2	0
Barbour, Robert, Esq	1	1	0
Ditto (Don)	10	0	0
Bedford, Rev J	0	5	0
Blair, George B, Esq	1	1	0
Browne, Dr	1	1	0
Browne, Mrs	0	10	0
Callender, W R, Esq	2	2	0
Earnshaw, Rev J, Cheetham-hill	0	10	0
Fernley, J, Esq, Southport	1	1	0
Hadfield, George, Esq, M.P.	1	1	0
Hewitt, Mr John	0	10	0
Jackson, E, Esq	2	2	0
Jackson, Rev W	0	5	0
Johnson, Jabez, Esq	1	1	0
Jones, Thos, Esq	1	1	0
Lewis, Edward, Esq	1	1	0
Marsden, Geo, Esq	0	10	6
Napier, J, Esq	1	1	0
Rippon, C W, Esq	0	10	6
Rylands, John, Esq	2	2	0
Robinson, Geo, Esq	1	1	0
Westhead, Messrs J P and E	2	2	0
Wood, G, Esq	1	1	0
Worthington, J, Esq	0	10	0

RAMSGATE.

Carrow, Rev H	0	10	0
Henderson, Dr	0	10	0

NORWICH.

Barrett, Rev H J	1	0	0
Harford, James, Esq	0	10	0
Jex Blake, Rev C	0	5	0

NOTTINGHAM.

Adams, S, Esq	0	5	0
Alliott, J B, Esq	0	10	6
Armstrong, Mr Jas	0	2	6
Barton, Mrs	0	1	0
Booth, Rev Thomas	0	2	6

	£	s	d
Brooks, Rev Preb, M.A.	10	10	0
Brown, Mr George	0	5	0
Browne, Rev F, B.A.	0	2	6
Browne, Rev George, M.A.	0	5	0
Bryan, Mr S	0	5	0
Burrows, Mrs	0	2	6
Butlin, C, Esq	0	10	6
Carey, Mr H	0	2	6
Carter, Mr W B	1	0	0
Carver, Mr K	0	5	0
Cave, Mrs W	0	2	6
Chapman, Mrs	0	2	6
Chatwin, Mrs R	0	1	0
Clarke, Mrs	0	1	0
Clemance, Rev C, B.A.	0	5	0
Coales, Mr	0	2	0
Cole, Mrs	0	5	0
Cope, Rev R	0	5	0
Cristall, Mr Fras.	0	5	0
Cristall, Mrs	0	5	0
Cullen, Thomas, Esq, Ald.	0	5	0
Davies, Rev Edward	0	5	0
Dickenson, Mr N	0	10	6
Dougherty, Rev J B, M.A.	0	2	6
Dufty, Mrs	0	2	6
Edgecombe, Rev G, M.A.	0	2	6
Egginton, Mr	0	2	6
Killin, Rev H C	0	2	6
England, Mr John	0	2	6
Eyley, Miss	0	1	0
Fluck, Mr W	0	2	6
Ford, Mr M	0	2	6
Frisby, Mr William	0	2	6
Furley, Mr T	0	5	0
Furley, Mrs	0	2	6
Green, Miss	0	2	6
Goodliffe, Mr	0	2	6
Guest, Mr W	0	10	0
Hall, Mr J E	0	10	0
Hall, Mrs J E	0	2	6
Hall, Richard, Esq	0	5	0
Hall, Mrs R	0	2	6
Hardy, Mrs J	0	1	0
Harrison, Mr James	0	1	0
Harrison, Miss	0	1	0
Hartley, Rev John	0	5	0
Hartley, Mrs	0	5	0
Hepburn, D.D, Esq	0	5	0
Hepburn, Mrs	0	5	0
Herbert, Thomas, Esq, Ald.	1	0	0
Higginbottom, J, Esq, F.R.S.	1	1	0
Higginbottom, M H, Esq	0	5	0
Higginbottom, Mrs M H	0	2	6
Higginbottom, Miss C (late)	0	2	6
Hill, Mr H	0	2	6
Hill, Mr T	0	2	6
Hill, Mrs Thomas	0	2	6
Hogg, Mr H	0	2	6
Holden, Colonel (late)	1	1	0
Holmes, Miss	0	1	0
Howitt, Mr John	0	2	6
Hoyle, Robert, Esq	0	5	0
Jackson, Mr F	0	5	0
Jackson, Mrs F	0	5	0
Johnstone, Mr John	0	2	0
Johnstone, Mrs	0	1	0
Johnstone, Mr W	0	1	0
Kirk, Mr Thomas	0	5	0
Leavers, Miss	0	2	6
Lewis, Mr Wesley	0	2	6
Lovegrove, Mr T W	0	5	0
Manning, Mr John	0	5	0
Marriot, Mr J	0	5	0
Marshall, T, Esq	5	5	0
Marshall, Miss	0	2	6
M'Curdy, Rev A	0	5	0
Musham, Mr W	0	5	0
Neepe, Miss	0	2	6
Nelson, Mr	0	2	6
Noble, Mrs	0	1	0
Norris, Mr J S	0	5	0
Norris, Mr T S	0	5	0
Parker, Mrs W	0	2	6
Parry, Rev W M	0	5	0
Paton, Rev J B, M.A.	0	2	6
Peat, Miss Emily S M	0	2	6
Peterson, Miss	0	2	6
Phelps, Mr W	0	5	0
Pink, Mr J T	0	2	6
Plumptre, Rev H W, M.A.	1	1	0
Popham, Dr	0	10	0
Pratt, Rev J	0	2	6
Pratt, Mrs	0	2	6
Preston, M T, Esq	0	10	0
Pyatt, Mr W	0	5	0
Rattenbury, Rev John	0	5	0
Richards, Mr Joseph	0	5	0
Robinson, Mr S	0	2	6
Rodgers, Rev E	0	5	0
Rogers, Mr S S	0	10	0
Sanderson, Mrs	0	1	0
Scales, G J, Esq (Don)	1	0	0
Senior, Rev W, B.A.	0	2	6
Simons, George, Esq	0	10	6
Simpson, Mr T	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs D	0	2	0
Smith, Mr Edward	0	10	0
Starr, Mr S	0	2	6
Stephenson, Mrs	0	10	0
Temple, Mr Thomas	0	1	6
Thompson, Mr N	£0	1	0
Thorpe, Mr J	0	2	6
Thorpe, Mrs J	0	2	6
Thorpe, Mr W B	0	2	6
Toplis, Mrs	0	5	0
Towle, H N, Esq	0	2	6
Towle, Mrs H N	0	2	6
Twells, Rev J J	0	2	6
Underwood, Rev William, D.D	0	2	6
Vickers, William, Esq, J.P.	0	10	0
Walker, Mr J D	0	5	0
Watson, Mr Benjamin	0	1	0
Watson, Mr John	0	5	0
Watson, Robert, Esq	0	5	0
Watson, Miss	0	2	6
Wells, Arthur, Esq	0	10	0
Wightman, Captain	0	2	6
Wightman, Mr	0	2	6
Wild, Mrs J R	0	2	6
Wilson, Mrs, Mansfield	0	5	0
Wodehouse, Rev F A, B.A.	0	10	6
Wood, Mrs Lucy	0	1	0
Wright, Rev H, M.A.	1	1	0
Wright, Rev J G, M.A.	0	2	6
Wright, Mrs W	0	2	6

OXFORDSHIRE.

Rev. T. Curme, Treasurer.

Abraham, Mr R, Witney	0	10	0
Abraham, Mrs, ditto	0	10	0
Christopher, Rev A M W, Oxford	0	10	0
Coldicott, Mrs, Tewkesbury	0	10	0
Creek, Mr E, Steeple Aston	0	5	0
Creek, Mrs, ditto	0	5	0
Creek, Mr F, Lower Heyford	0	5	0
Curme, Rev Thomas, Aberdeen	2	0	0
East, Mrs Timothy, Teddington	0	5	0
Friend, A	0	10	0
Hall, Hon Mrs, Barton Abbey	5	0	0
Kimber, Jabez, Esq, Great Tew, Enstone	0	10	0
Macfarlane, Mr, Great Tew	0	5	0
Mackworth, H, Esq, Aberdeen	0	10	0
Root, Mr, Great Tew	0	10	0
Rowden, Rev F, Stanton	0	10	0
Ryman, Mr, Great Tew	1	0	0
Silvestre, Miss Warton, Steeple Aston	0	5	0
Turner, Rev James, Deddington	0	5	0
Tyndale, Mrs, Oxford	1	0	0
Wallis, W T, Esq, Bampton	0	10	0

PLYMOUTH.

Bean, Mr and Mrs	0	10	0
Bennett, J N, Esq	0	10	0
Burnell, W, Esq	0	10	0
Hellyer, J, Esq	0	5	0
Hubbard, A, Esq	1	0	0
Luscombe, H, Esq	0	5	0
Pitts, Mr Thomas, jun	0	5	0
Rooker, A, Esq	1	0	0
Supell, R C, Esq	0	10	0

READING.

Barcham, Mr T	0	5	0
Bazett, Lieut.-Col	0	10	0
Ditto (Don)	2	0	0
Bazett, Mr R Y	0	10	0
Board, Mr	0	2	6
Boorne, Mrs, sen.	0	5	0
Cooper, Mr J O	0	5	0
Cooper, Mr J	0	5	0
Desormeaux, Miss	0	5	0
Dryland, Mr R C	0	2	6
Pearton, Mr	0	5	0
Pell, Miss	0	2	6
Sharp, Mr W	0	2	6
Sherwood, Mr W	0	2	6
Smith, Mr S H	0	10	0
Sutton, Mr A	0	10	0
Sutton, Mr M H	0	10	6
Sutton, Mrs	1	1	0
Wilson, Miss Susan	0	5	0
Worsley, R, Esq			

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM.

Bell, Wm, Esq	0	5	0
Bentham, B, Esq	0	5	0
Clatworthy, E, Esq	0	5	0
Shrewsbury, R H, Esq	0	5	0

SCARBOROUGH.

Atkinson, Mrs	0	2	6
Bacon, George, Esq	0	10	0
Balgarnie, Rev Robert	0	5	0
Carter, Mr J N	0	5	0
Craig, Dr	0	10	0
Craven, Mrs	0	5	0
Cross, Mrs	0	5	0
Eccles, Mr Samuel	0	5	0
Fearn, Mr Charles	0	5	0
Fowler, Henry, Esq	0	10	0
Hick, Miss Mary	0	5	0
Hick, Mr M	0	5	0
Hick, Mr Thomas	0	5	0
Kidd, Miss G M	0	2	6
Linskill, Mrs Harriet	0	5	0
Morrison, Mrs	0	10	6
Newham, Mr Thomas	0	5	0
Peacock, Mrs Ann	£0	2	6
Rowntree, Mr William	0	5	0
Travis, Miss	0	3	0
Turnbull, Henry, Esq	0	10	0
Wright, Mrs	0	5	0

SHEFFIELD.

Allen, Mrs	0	2	6
Brittain, Mr W S	0	5	0
Chapman, Mr	0	5	0
Cole Brothers, Messrs	0	10	0
Fairburn, Mr	0	5	0
Harrison, Miss	1	0	0
Harvard, Rev J	0	5	0
Hiller, Mrs	0	2	6
Hopkins, Mrs	0	5	0
Milton, Rev W	0	5	0
Moss, Mr Joshua	0	5	0
Rodgers, Mrs T W	0	5	0
Shaw, Mr Joseph	0	5	0
Tasker, Mr J	0	5	0
[illegible], Mrs R T	0	5	0
Wilson, Joseph, Esq	2	0	0
Witty, Rev J F	0	5	0
Wright, Rev H	0	5	0

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Newcastle.

Edwards, Mr Samuel	0	10	0
Ward, Thomas, Esq	1	1	0
Ward, Miss	0	10	6
Ward, J W, Esq, Hadnall	0	10	6

Stoke-on-Trent.

Acton, John, Esq	0	10	0
Bishop, Frederic, Esq	1	1	0
Bishop, James Watson, Esq	0	10	6
Bishop, Rev W C	0	10	6
Jones, George, Esq	0	10	6
Pamphilon, E, Esq	0	10	6

Uttoxeter.

Bladen, G G, Esq	0	5	0
Bladon, Mrs	0	5	0
Gibson, Mrs	0	5	0
Johnston, J B, Esq	0	10	0
Ditto (Additional)	0	5	0
Woolrich, Miss	0	2	6

STROUD.

Bishop, Mr William	0	5	0
Flett, Miss E J	0	2	6
Isacke, Miss C A	1	0	0
Parsons, Mr Thomas	0	2	6

SOUTHAMPTON.

Barling, Mr	0	10	6
Carlisle, Rev H H	0	5	0
Frampton, Miss	0	4	0
Lancaster, Mrs James	0	5	0
Lucas, Mr E	0	5	0
Marsh, Rev S	0	5	0
May, Charles, Esq (two years)	1	0	0
Oke, R R, Esq	0	10	0
Pafford, Mr	0	5	0
Palk, Edward, Esq, J.P. (late)	0	10	0
Phillips, Mrs	0	10	0
Robins, Mr J	0	10	0
Stanger, Mr James	0	5	0
Young, Mr C	0	5	0

SOUTHSEA.

Baldey, Rev F	0	10	6
Banks, Rev J W, Portsea	0	10	0
Bevington, Mrs Sydenham	0	10	0
Collection after Meetings	0	1	6
Gibson, Miss	0	10	0
Jolliffe, John, Esq	0	10	0
Lamont, Rev James	0	10	0
Martin, Rev J C, M.A.	0	10	0
Ozzard, J W, Esq	1	1	0
Poulton, Miss	0	10	0
Savage, Colonel	0	10	0
Scott, W, Esq.	0	10	0
Upton, Mrs			

TAUNTON.

Barnicott, Mr J	0	5	0
Geden, Rev G	1	0	0

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Finch, John, Esq	5	0	0
Fordes, Hon Robert	2	2	0
Lawford, T A, Esq	1	1	0
Maingay, W B, Esq	1	1	0
Ditto (Additional)	1	1	0
Sharp, H G, Esq	2	2	0
Wilson, Joshua, Esq	1	1	0

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Cavan, Earl of	1	1	0
Girdlestone, Rev C	1	0	0
Hill, Miss A O	0	2	6
Harrison, Mrs C M	0	2	6
Mason, Mr Alfred	0	5	0
Mason, Mrs	0	5	0
Munbee, Major-Gen Gore	0	10	0

WEYMOUTH.

Bridge, Miss	0	5	0
Bull, Miss	0	5	0
Hodgskin, Miss	0	5	0

WRITEY.

	£	s	d
Crane, Mr	0	5	0
Dawson, Rev J G	0	2	6
Dunning, Mrs	0	2	6
Dunning, Miss	0	2	6
Gray, Mr Robert	0	2	6
Horne, Mr W	0	2	6
Jackson, Rev William	0	2	6
Kirby, Mr	0	5	0
Nightingale, Rev J S	0	5	0
Nightingale, Mrs	0	5	0
Robson, Mr Joseph	0	2	6
Stewart, Mr T	0	5	0
Taylor, Mr John	0	5	0
Walker, Captain John	0	10	0
Willis, George, Esq	0	5	0
Willison, Mr William	0	2	6
Wilson, Miss	0	5	0

WORCESTER.

	£	s	d
Barrow, Mr	0	5	0
Charge, Mr H	0	2	6
Dodd, Rev T	0	5	0
George, Mr Henry	0	10	6
Jones, Mr Moses	0	5	0
Larkworthy, Mr	0	5	0
Oram, Mr	0	10	0
Rowland, W, Esq	1	1	0
Scott, J L, Esq	0	5	0
Skarratt, Mr J	0	2	6
Stallard, John, Esq	£0	10	6
Wall, Major E	0	5	0
Welch, Mr	0	5	0
Wingfield, Mr	0	2	6
Witherington, Mr	0	10	6
Wood, Mr Alderman	1	1	0
Wright, Rev W	0	5	0

WOLVERHAMPTON.

	£	s	d
Antony, Miss	0	2	6
Bassett, Mr	0	5	0
Dickenson, S, Esq	0	10	6
Fleeming, Mr W	0	10	6
Mander, S S, Esq	1	1	0
Smyth, Mr J	0	10	6

SCOTLAND.

COLDSTREAM.

	£	s	d
Carmichael, Mr R	0	2	6
Cunningham, Mr Wm	0	2	6
Mearns, Rev Peter	0	2	6
Robb, Mr Andrew	0	2	6

EDINBURGH.

	£	s	d
Anderson, Finlay, Esq	1	0	0
Ditto (Additional)	1	0	0
Anderson, Thomas, Esq (Don)	0	5	0
Barbour, George F, Esq	0	10	0
Benholme, Lord	2	0	0
Blaikie, W E, Esq (Don)	0	5	0
Blyth, Mr	0	2	6
Boyd, John, Esq	0	5	0
Braidwood and Fowles, Messrs	0	5	0
Brown, Charles J, Esq	0	5	0
Brown, Hugh, Esq (Don)	0	10	0
Brown, William, Esq	0	2	0
Bruce, William, Esq	0	2	6
Burnley, William, Esq (Don)	2	0	0
Callender, David & Sons, Messrs	0	10	0
Campbell, Alexander, Esq	1	0	0
Campbell, A C, Esq	0	5	0
Chalmers, J, Esq	0	5	0
Cleghorn, Thomas, Esq	0	10	0
Coldstream, John, Esq	0	2	6
Constable, S and A, Messrs	0	10	6
Cowan, William, Esq	0	10	0
Craigie, Mrs, and Miss Falconar	1	0	0
Cusin, Rev Alexander	0	2	6
Dickson, Messrs James, and Co	0	5	0
Douglas, T Brown, Esq (Don)	1	0	0
Drysdale, William, Esq	0	2	6
Duncan, W J, Esq (Don)	1	1	0
Finlayson, Rev Thomas, D.D.	0	5	0
Ford, Mrs W J	0	5	0
Fraser, William, Esq	0	2	6
Fullarton, Messrs J A, and Co	0	2	6
Gall, James, Esq	0	5	0
Gibson, John, Esq, jun	0	10	6
Gibson, Miss	0	5	0
Grey, Messrs James, and Son	0	2	6
Gutbril, Mrs	0	2	6
Hamilton, William, Esq	0	2	6
Haynes, John, Esq (Don)	2	0	0
Hope, John, Esq	1	1	0
Hoyes, John, Esq	2	0	0
Ivory, Thomas, Esq	0	5	0
Johnston, Messrs W and A K	0	5	0
King, Rev Dr	0	2	6
Lackie, William, Esq	0	10	0
Livingstone, Josiah, Esq (Don)	0	5	0
Macandrew, John, Esq	0	10	0
MacAndrew, Robert, Esq	0	2	6
Macdonald, Rev R	0	2	6
Mack, James S, Esq	£0	2	6
Maclaren, John, Esq	0	2	6
Marshall, James, Esq	0	10	0
Meldrum, G, Esq	0	5	0
Millar, Messrs J, and Co	0	5	0
Nelson, Messrs Thomas, & Sons	0	10	6
Nichol, James, Esq (Don)	0	5	0
Otter, Captain	1	0	0
Peddie, James, Esq	0	5	0
Pringle, Miss	0	5	0
Purves, W, Esq	0	5	0
Reoch, George S, Esq	0	2	6
Robertson, D S, Esq	0	5	0
Sturrock, Thomas, Esq	0	5	0
Snody, Andrew, Esq	0	5	0
Tennent, Peter, Esq	0	5	0
Walker, Robert, Esq	0	5	0
Warrack, John, Esq	0	2	6
Watt, James, Esq	0	2	6
Weir, John, Esq (Don)	0	5	0
Wilson, James, Esq	0	2	6
Wood, William, Esq (Don)	0	10	6
Wylie, J A, Esq	0	2	0
Young, James, Esq, M.D.	0	10	0

GLASGOW.

	£	s	d
Bousfield, C H, Esq	0	10	6
Campbell, James A, Esq	5	0	0
Johnson, J, Esq	0	10	0
MacCall, Jas, Esq	1	0	0

LANGHOLM.

	£	s	d
Aitchison, Mrs	0	1	6
Armstrong, Mr James	0	2	6
Ballantyne, Rev W	0	2	6
Ballantyne, Mrs	0	2	6
Borthwick, Mrs	0	5	0
Bowman, Mrs	0	5	0
Brown, Miss	0	2	6
Brown, Miss B	0	2	0
Burnet, Mrs	0	2	6
Campbell, Rev J	0	2	6
Church, Miss	0	2	6
Church, Miss E	0	2	6
Church, Mr	0	2	6
Collection at Public Meeting	0	12	6
Colvin, Rev R	0	5	0
Connell, Mrs	0	5	0
Cowan, Miss J	0	1	0
Cowan, Mr Robert	0	1	0
Cunningham, Mrs	0	2	6
Dalgleish, Miss	0	2	0
Davidson, Miss J	0	1	6
Dickson, Mrs	0	2	0
Fitzpatrick, Miss	0	5	0
Forbes, Mr and Mrs	0	2	0
Haines, Miss	£0	2	6
Hairstens, Miss	0	2	6
Hannay, Mrs	0	2	6
Harkness, Miss	0	2	6
Hogg, Mrs	0	1	0
Hope, Mr D	0	2	6
Hope, Mrs D	0	2	6
Hounham, Mrs	0	2	6
Hyslop, Mrs	0	2	6
Hyslop, Mr Simon	0	2	6
Johnstone, Miss B	0	2	6
Johnstone, Miss	0	2	6
Little, Mr James, Carlesgill	0	2	6
Little, Mrs, ditto	0	2	6
Little, Mrs	0	1	6
Malcolm, W E, Esq	2	0	0
Malcolm, Mrs	0	10	0
Malcolm, Miss	0	5	0
Malcolm, Miss G	0	2	6
Maxwell, Mr	0	5	0
Maxwell, Mrs	0	5	0
Maxwell, Miss	0	2	6
Maxwell, Mr D	0	2	6
Morrison, Rev J	0	2	6
Nicol, Miss	0	2	6
Reid, Mrs	0	5	0
Scott, Mrs	0	2	6
Scott, Mrs W	0	2	6
Scott, Miss	0	2	6
Slacks, Mrs	0	2	6
Smellie, Mr	0	2	6
Smith, Mrs E	0	5	0
Somerville, Rev J	0	2	6
Strachan, Mr	0	2	6
Thompson, Mrs	0	2	6
Ditto	0	2	6
Travers, Colonel	0	1	0
Turnbull, Mrs	0	1	0
Wallace, Mr Robert	0	2	6
Wallace, Mrs	0	2	6
Watson, Rev W	0	2	6
Wylie, Miss	0	5	0
Young, Miss	0	5	0

MELROSE.

	£	s	d
Broad, John, Esq	1	0	0
Courthill, Mr Simeon	0	5	0
Dunn, T J, Esq	0	10	0
Elliot, Mr, Burks	0	10	0
Freer, Allan, Esq	0	10	0
Henderson, Mr, Kelso	0	3	0
Malcolm, Mr, Burnsfoot	1	0	0
Polworth, Lord	2	0	0
Pringle, D, Esq (two years)	2	0	0
Rodger, Mr	0	5	0
Robson, Mr George	0	5	0

IRELAND.

ATHLONE.

	£	s	d
Burgess, Thomas, Esq	£1	0	0
Collection at Public Meeting	1	1	0
Gully, Rev James, A.M.	0	10	0
Handcock, Hon Robert S	1	0	0
Rowan, D J, Esq	1	1	0
Smith, Mr Robert	0	5	0
Vaughan, Joseph, Esq	0	10	0
Wilkes, Mr W	0	5	0

BELFAST.

	£	s	d
A Friend	5	0	0
Beauclerk, Rev C	1	0	0
Bristow, James T, Esq	1	0	0
Calder, Messrs F M and Co	1	0	0
Corbett, Mrs	5	0	0
Corry, Messrs J P, and Co	2	0	0
Carmichael, D S W, Esq	0	10	0
Ewart, Messrs W, and Son	1	0	0
Finlay, Charles, Esq	1	0	0
Finlay, W Laird, Esq	1	0	0
Gatty, John, Esq	3	0	0
Guild, Alexander, Esq	0	10	0
Hamilton, Miss	4	0	0
Hamilton, Megaw and Thompson, Messrs	2	0	0
Hawkins, H, Esq	1	0	0
Henderson, Jas Alexander, Esq	1	0	0
Henderson, Messrs R, and Son	£1	0	0
Hicklin, William, Esq	1	0	0
Hind and Son, Messrs John	1	0	0
Johnson, Messrs Phillip, and Son	2	0	0
Kinahan, Frederick, Esq	1	0	0
Kirk, Messrs Wm and Son	1	0	0
Lemon, A D, Esq	2	0	0
Lindsay, Brothers, Messrs	1	0	0
Lytle, John, Esq (two years)	1	0	0
McCausland, Samuel, Esq	1	0	0
McClure, Thomas, Esq	2	10	0
McNeill, W, Esq	1	0	0
Montgomery, Thomas, Esq	2	0	0
Mullan, W, Esq	1	0	0
McBride, Messrs R and Co	0	10	0
Matier, Henry, Esq	1	0	0
Richardson, Messrs Bros and Co	2	0	0
Shaw, Charles W, Esq	1	0	0
Shaw, James, Esq	1	0	0
Sinclair J M, Esq, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.	2	0	0
Sinclair, Messrs J T and Co	2	0	0
Thomson, E B, Esq	1	0	0
Taylor, David, Esq	1	0	0
Workman, Messrs J and R	0	10	0
Workman, Mrs R, jun	0	10	0
Workman, Messrs T and G A	0	10	0
Workman, W, Esq	2	0	0
Workman, Mrs	2	0	0

CASHEL.

	£	s	d
Ashmore, James, Esq, near Fethard	£0	10	0
Kyte, Daniel, Esq	0	10	0

CLONMEL.

	£	s	d
Brady, Rev Francis T	0	10	0
Collection at Meeting	2	0	0
Cooke, Rev. C R	0	10	0
Fitzgerald, G, Esq	0	0	0
Gordon, Samuel, Esq	0	10	0
Phelan, B P, Esq	1	0	0
Scott, Thomas, Esq	1	0	0

CORK.

	£	s	d
A Friend	0	10	0
Cleburn, Edward, Esq	1	0	0
Cleburn, Mr Samuel B	0	10	0
Cooke, Bartholomew, Esq	0	10	0
Dale, Andrew, Esq	0	10	0
Dobbin, Leonard, Esq	1	0	0
Dowden, J W, Esq	1	0	0
Guy, Mr John	0	10	0
Hall, R C, Esq	1	0	0
Hartland, J B, Esq	2	0	0
Landon Brothers, Messrs	1	0	0
McOstrich, Messrs	1	0	0
Morgan, Wm., Esq	0	10	0
Nicholson, James, Esq	1	0	0

Perrett, Messrs	£1	0	0
Richey, J W, Esq	0	10	0
Townsend, E H, Esq, Clonakilty	0	10	0

DUBLIN.

Anderson, Matthew, Esq, Kingstown	1	0	0
Arnott and Co, Messrs.	2	0	0
Beattie, Orlando, Esq	0	10	0
Bewley, Henry, Esq	3	0	0
Blizard, Conway, Esq	0	10	0
Bond, John, Esq	0	10	0
Boyd, Alex, Esq	1	0	0
Brooke, William, Esq, M.C.	3	0	0
Campell, Rev W Graham, Black Rock	0	10	0
Collins, T, Esq	0	10	0
Coosey, Charles, Esq	1	0	0
Cronheim, T, Esq	0	10	0
Eberle, Rev T A	0	5	0
Falkner, Francis, Esq	1	0	0
Fawcett, Benjamin, Esq	1	0	0
Foley, George, Esq	1	0	0
Gaussin, Chas, Esq	1	0	0
Hull, Rev. Thomas T N	0	10	0
Jameson, James, Esq	1	0	0
Jones, J L, Esq	1	0	0
Ditto (Additional)	1	0	0
Keane & Tweedie, Messrs.	1	0	0
King, R D, Esq	1	0	0
MacCarthy, Rev Dr	0	10	0
Macnaught, W, Esq	1	0	0
Maddock, Robert, Esq	1	0	0
Matheson, R N, Esq	1	0	0
Maguire, Rev. Thomas C.	0	5	0
McComas, Samuel, Esq	1	0	0
McComas, Samuel, Esq, jun	0	10	0
Purser, J T, Esq	2	0	0
Ringland, Dr	1	0	0
Rintoul, John, Esq	0	10	0
Robertson, John, Esq	0	10	0
Sidthorpe, John, Esq	1	0	0
Stewart, Dr	1	0	0
Swantin, J H, Esq, M.P.	1	0	0
Sykes, George, Esq	1	0	0
Symms, Wm, Esq	1	0	0
Todd, Rev John	0	5	0
Todd, William, Esq	1	0	0
Vance, Rev George	0	5	0
Waddell, Rev. H M	1	0	0
Ditto (Additional)	1	0	0
Webb, S, Esq	1	0	0
Wesley, Rev John	£0	10	0
Willis, Rev John	0	5	0
Wintle, Rev, Allen, Kingstown	0	10	0

GALWAY.

Campbell, James, Esq, J.P, Ardmore	0	10	0
Campbell, Mrs, ditto	0	10	0
D'Arcy, Rev John	0	10	0
McCrea, Mrs.	0	5	0

LIMERICK.

Alexander, James, Esq	1	0	0
Bannatyne, James, Esq	1	0	0
Boyd, Messrs J and G	1	0	0
Boyd, William, Esq	0	10	0
Christie, Mr W	1	0	0
Cockrane, William, Esq	1	13	6
Collection after Meeting at Independent Chapel	0	5	0
Edgar, F W G, Esq	0	19	0
Fitt, Edward, Esq	1	0	0
Goodwin, James, Esq	0	1	0
Hanna, Mr Joseph	0	5	0
Hanna, Mr. Robert	1	0	0
Hare, George, Esq	1	0	0
Journeaux, Benjamin, Esq	1	0	0
Longbottom, John, Esq	1	0	0
Lloyd, Edward, Esq	1	0	0
Mackern, Mr John	3	0	0
Matterson, Messrs, and Sons	0	2	6
Matthews, Mr G L	1	0	0
Mitchell, Adam, Esq	0	5	0
Moore, Mr Thomas	0	5	0
Morrison, J C, Esq	1	0	0
Murray, Archibald, Esq	0	5	0
Nelson, Mr W	2	0	0
Rivington, Thomas, Esq	0	10	0
Robinson, Jos, Esq	2	0	0
Russell, Messrs	2	0	0
Shaw, Messrs W J and Sons	0	10	0
Smith, J, Esq	0	5	0
Smith, W P, Esq	1	0	0
Speight, James, Esq	0	15	0
Wallace, Mr J H	1	0	0
Walsh, Mr John			

LURGAN.

Bell, Miss	1	0	0
Bell, Samuel, Esq	1	0	0
Bell, William, Esq	10	0	0
Berkeley, Rev L E	0	5	0
Brown, Mr William	0	5	0
Corner, Mr Joseph	£0	5	0
Collection after Meeting	1	2	0
Glendenning, Mr A	0	7	6
Leckie, Rev A G	0	5	0
Lockhart, Miss	0	10	0
Ross, Robert, Esq	1	0	0

ROSCOMMON.

Bagot, B W, Esq	0	10	0
Byrne, H G, Esq	0	10	0
Collection after Meeting	1	9	0
Darling, J S, Esq	1	0	0
Harrison, Rev S L	0	5	0
Holmes, J A, Esq	0	10	0
Holmes, R F, Esq	0	10	0
Horner, Rev W, New Zealand	1	1	0
Rombotham, Miss	0	10	0
Shera, Thomas, Esq	0	5	0

TEMPLEMORE.

Bennett, Mrs	0	2	0
Forsayeth, Dr R M	1	0	0
Kennedy, Mr John	0	10	0
Kennedy, Miss	0	5	0
Kerr, Rev M	0	5	0
Moffatt, Mrs Sophia	0	10	0
Munce, Mr	0	10	0
Patrick, Rev Thomas	0	5	0
Patrick, Mrs	0	5	0
Shields, Mr Robert	0	2	6
Collection at Public Meeting	1	6	11

WATERFORD.

Angel, Captain Thomas	1	0	0
Blackett, John, Esq, Pilltown, Kilkenny	1	0	0
Collection at Public Meeting, and at Transcry	4	3	10
Denny, Messrs A E and M	6	6	0
Denny, Henry, Esq	1	0	0
Dobbin, C, Esq	0	10	0
Elliott, Dr	1	0	0
Elliott, Mrs	0	10	0
Freeman, St. George, Esq	1	0	0
Goff, W G, Esq	1	0	0
Harrison, Sam, Esq	1	0	0
Mackey, George, Esq, M.D.	1	0	0
Mosley, James, Esq	1	0	0
Prosser, T B, Esq	1	1	0
Spencer, T C, Esq	1	0	0
Wilson, John, Esq	1	0	0
Wilson, Thomas, Esq	5	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

WEEK OF PRAYER, 1872.

Braithwaite, J. Esq	£5	0	0
McArthur, William, Esq	2	2	0
Macfie, R A, Esq, M.P.	5	0	0
Portal, Miss	10	0	0
Potts, E, Esq	1	1	0
Shoobridge, Rev S	2	0	0
Thompson, H, Esq	5	0	0
Sale of Hymns, and Invitations.	8	2	9

Collection at	Atherstone	£1	0	0	Keswick	£0 13 6
Ditto	Berwick-on-Tweed	0	3	6	Newton Abbott	2 3 0
Ditto	Bideston	0	9	11	Southampton	5 14 1
Ditto	Brighton	2	0	0	Southsea	1 10 0
Ditto	Cheltenham	4	0	0	Tunbridge Wells	4 0 0
Ditto	Conway	0	18	2	Weymouth	0 13 6
Ditto	Cupar Fife	2	8	8	Whitehaven	0 6 0
Ditto	Eastbourne	0	8	6	Whitstable	1 1 6
Ditto	Herne Bay	0	2	6	Willis's Rooms	24 19 11

Receipts and Payments of the Executive Council, from 1st July, 1871. to June 30th, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance in hand, July, 1871			£133 17 7
„ Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies, &c.:—			
Southern Division	£327 10 6		
Central „	167 8 0		
South-Western Division	46 18 2		
Midland „	48 17 0		
Northern „	79 15 10		
North-Western „	76 14 10		
Scottish „	49 15 6		
Irish „	168 11 6		
London Ladies' Committee	37 13 6		
Cheltenham „ „	4 11 0		
Liverpool „ „	7 0 0		
		£1,014 15 10	
„ Legacies		116 0 10	
„ Week of Prayer Account		80 17 6	
„ Balance of Baltic Provinces Fund		128 14 7	
„ Rent of Offices		155 0 0	
„ Spanish Fund Account		1 1 0	
„ French Mission Fund		22 10 4	
		£1,652 17 8	

1872.
July 1st. Balance of Assets over Liabilities £43 16 7

PAYMENTS.

By "Alliance House" Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance		£281 7 4	
„ Furniture, Repairs, Coals, Gas, &c.		17 12 4	
„ Office Keeper		26 7 6	
„ Salaries, Occasional Clerkship, &c.		834 11 7	
„ Deputation and Travelling Expenses		92 18 4	
„ Postage and Petty Expenses, &c.		60 13 6	
			£1,313 10 7
„ Advertisements—Manchester Conference		£13 0 0	
„ "Evangelical Christendom" supplied to Subscribers		61 3 1	
„ Week of Prayer Expenses		53 4 0	
„ Printing Reports, &c.		79 17 6	
„ Collectors' Commission		7 15 1	
			214 19 8
„ Balance at Bankers	£115 9 5		
„ Do. in Office	8 18 0		
			124 7 5
		£1,652 17 8	

Audited and found correct.

27th August, 1872.

THOMAS SERCOMBE,
ROBERT JOHNSTON, } *Auditors.*